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WASHINGTON.

A Novel and Delicate Duty Intrusted to Minister Sickles.

Spain to be Urged to Grant Cuba Such Freedom as Canada Has.

Efforts to Secure the Observance of the Neutrality Laws.

The Military and Naval Forces at the Command of General Barlow.

Important Letter from Secretary Fish on the New Cable.

Dispatches from Minister Motley—Fate of Americans Imprisoned in English Jails—Success of Imported Cereals—A Freshet Near Washington.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 15.

There is a belief here among persons in position to know something about the purposes of the Administration that Minister SICKLES has been intrusted with a novel and delicate duty in his mission to Spain. It will be remembered that there was an important debate in the Spanish Cortes some weeks ago on the Cuban question, in which Señor CASTELLAR, the great Republican leader, made a speech of a noticeable character. He called attention to the fact that Cuba had been invited to send representatives to Spain to place the grievances of her people before the Cortes, and said that redress had been again and again put off with false promises. He asserted that the rebellion was only the natural result of many years of error and injustice; that the day for despotism was over, and that Cuba lies like a great blot on the field of American democracy. He closed his bold speech by declaring that Spain could secure permanent peace in the island, and retain her hold upon it as a colony, in but one way, viz.: By giving it such freedom and control of its own affairs as England has given Canada. There is belief that General SICKLES is instructed to tender the good offices of this country in the furtherance of the course thus indicated by Señor CASTELLAR, or, in other words, that he will, at the proper time and in the proper manner, make known to the Spanish authorities that, in our opinion, certain concessions could be made to Cuba with advantage to Spain, as well as to the people of the island, and without derogation to the home Government. It is thought by those who believe our Minister is instructed to lend his efforts in this direction, that most of the Cubans would be willing to desist from revolutionary movements if they were conceded such control of their own affairs as Canadians have of things in Canada, and that if such results were brought about by our intervention, the effect would be to strengthen friendly relations between our country and both Spain and Cuba. The State Department, of course, declines to either deny or admit that SICKLES has any such instructions as are herein spoken of, and it is merely intended to say that certain usually well-informed persons believe them to be of this character, and to add that inquiry in various directions leads to the conclusion that there are at least some reasons for the belief. The persons who hold it profess to find confirmation in the orders issued to-day by the President, putting the military and naval force at the command of General BARLOW to secure the observance of the Neutrality laws.

MINISTER MOTLEY.

Minister MOTLEY, in dispatches by last steamer, reports his reception in the usual manner by the Queen, and fails to confirm the report that he has had an unsatisfactory interview with Lord CLARENDON on the *Alabama* question. He writes of the so-called Fenian question, and says that the British Government declines to release Colonel HALPIN or any other one of the men in whose behalf our Government has made intercession.

IMPORTED CEREALS.

General CAPRON, Commissioner of the Agricultural Department, is daily receiving gratifying information in regard to several important cereals introduced by him from Europe the past year. Among these, the white Schomen oats promise to be a great acquisition. There are now on exhibition at the Department specimens raised by different farmers near this city five feet four inches high, with heavily-filled heads of thirteen inches, sown April 9. The white Tappahanock wheat, first brought into general notice and extensively distributed by the Department, proves a valuable Winter variety. The Commissioner yesterday received a specimen from a single field of 800 acres, the average yield of which is, thirty bushels per acre. The field in question is near Dubois, Washington County, in Southwestern Illinois, on the Central Railroad. It is a plump, white grain, makes excellent flour, and, being ten to fourteen days earlier than any other variety, it escapes the ravages of the fly. As it succeeds well in all parts of the Union, its general cultivation will have an important bearing on the aggregate and quality of the wheat crop. The Commissioner is anxious that all farmers to whom seeds have been sent the past season should report to the Department the results of their experiments. Specimens of canned peaches, eight and a half inches in circumference, ripened June 23d, have been received from Eastern Texas, of very different appearance from most of those canned in this quarter last year.

THE OCTOBER LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.

Hon. JOB STEVENSON, of Cincinnati, one of the Committee sent to Louisiana, by the House, to investigate the elections of last Fall, is here. The Committee have taken a great mass of evidence about the condition of things in the State last October, particularly about the riots which occurred at that time. It is more or less contradictory in character, but shows plainly enough that the negroes were so intimidated that they did not go to the polls. Things have greatly improved since then, but there is yet a decided hostility to outspoken Republicanism. It is not known what recommendations the Committee will make.

THE BALTIMORE SAENGERFEST.

One of the second-class prizes at the Baltimore Musical Festival was won by the Saengerbund of this city. The society reached Washington this evening, accompanied by friends from other places, and subsequently marched through the principal streets, with flags, banners, music, carriages and their prize piano on a wagon handsomely decorated with flags and flowers. Quite a large number of persons from the festival have been in the city to-day, visiting the public buildings and points of interest.

PERSONAL.

Assistant Secretary RICHARDSON, of the Treasury Department, returned from the North to-day. Commissioner DELANO is expected back next Monday. Senator BAYARD, of Delaware, was among the arrivals this morning.

A DISASTROUS STORM.

The village of Bladensburg, near this city, was last night visited by a heavy rain storm, which caused considerable damage to property. In about half of the town the lower stories of dwellings were flooded. Many clerks and Government employes, residing there, had to be ferried across the branch this morning to reach the cars. One man had fifty tons of hay washed away.

THE ST. ANDREWS SOCIETIES.

At a recent meeting here of the St. Andrews Society, a committee on the proposed consolidation of all the St. Andrews Societies in the United States and Canadas, submitted a report, in which they recommend the calling of a general Convention of delegates from all the societies with a view to ultimate consolidation.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, July 15.

CUBA—INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERAL BARLOW.

The District-Attorney and Marshal of New-York have severally been instructed, at any and all hazards, to enforce the Neutrality laws and break up the expeditions against Cuba. For this purpose they have each been empowered by a commission from the President, under the great seal, authorizing them to call on General McDOWELL for such troops as they may require, and the Admiral in command of the Navy-yard, for such vessels and forces as they may deem necessary to prevent the departure of any hostile expedition; and they are also directed to pursue any such expedition, and capture on the high seas, if necessary. General McDOWELL and the Admiral have each received orders to respond to any call that may be made upon them in pursuance of the powers so conferred.

THE YERGER CASE.

The counsel in the Yerger *habeas corpus* case had not, at 9 o'clock to-night, received any notification from Chief Justice CHASE as to his opinion upon the application. The Chief Justice will leave Washington to-morrow morning, to attend the Commencement of Dartmouth College, of which he is a graduate.

THE VIRGINIA NATIONAL BANKS.

The abstracts of the reports of the sixteen national banks of Virginia, made in response to the last call of the Comptroller of the Currency, shows that the aggregate

Resources and liabilities amount to	$5,653,765
Loans and discounts	2,892,446
United States bonds	2,584,500
Specie	85,905
Capital	2,221,800
Profits	417,400
Deposits	2,623,900

APPOINTMENT.

MICHAEL VIDAL, of Louisiana, has been appointed Commissioner on the part of the United States, under the convention with Peru of Dec. 4, 1868, for adjustment of claims of citizens of either country. EDWARD FERGUSON has been appointed Pension Agent at Milwaukee, and HENRY L. JONES Receiver of Public Moneys at New-Orleans.

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

The President left Washington this afternoon with his wife and children, Cadet F. D. GRANT, U. S. GRANT, Jr., JESSE R. GRANT and NELLIE D. GRANT, and Postmaster-General CRESWELL and wife, and Ex-Secretary of the Navy BORIE, for Long Branch. They will stop three hours at Fortress Monroe and one day at Cape May. The President will be absent from the city ten days or two weeks, and will return hither, leaving his family there. General HORACE PORTER, Private Secretary of the President, will leave here to-morrow to join him at Long Branch.

ARMY.

The following order was issued to-day from the Headquarters of the Army:

First—By direction of the President, the following transfers to fill vacancies in the Infantry arm are hereby announced: As Captains—J. McL. Hildt, late Third Infantry, to the Third Infantry; J. F. Kent, late Third Infantry, to the Third Infantry; J. S. Poland, late Second Infantry, to the Sixth Infantry; E. C. Woodruff, late Seventh Infantry, to the Twelfth Infantry; W. G. Ranken, late Thirty-first Infantry, to the Thirteenth Infantry; A. M. Brower, late Twenty-fourth Infantry, to the Thirteenth Infantry; G. H. Higbee, late Eleventh Infantry, to the Thirteenth Infantry; J. H. Bradford, late Twenty-sixth Infantry, to the Twenty-second Infantry; J. I. Smyth, late Tenth Infantry, to the Twenty-third Infantry.

As First Lieutenants—R. G. Heiner, late Twenty-ninth Infantry, to the First Infantry; James Kennington, late Eleventh Infantry, to the Fifth Infantry; W. H. Male, late Thirty-sixth Infantry, to the Fifth Infantry; G. Barrett, Jr., late Twenty-sixth Infantry, to the Tenth Infantry; J. Wagner, late Twenty-ninth Infantry, to the Tenth Infantry; J. P. Story, Jr., late Thirty-fourth Infantry, to the Twelfth Infantry; J. R. Mullikin, late Fourth Infantry, to the Twelfth Infantry; J. H. Dibble, late Twenty-second Infantry, to the Twelfth Infantry; E. H. Totten, late Thirty-fourth Infantry, to the Thirteenth Infantry; William Waterbury, late Nineteenth Infantry, to the Thirteenth Infantry; T. E. Lanson, late Twenty-first Infantry, to the Thirteenth Infantry; G. M. Bascom, late Seventeenth Infantry, to the Thirteenth Infantry, *vice* Codding, relieved at his own request; W. S. McCaskey, late Twenty-second Infantry, to the Twentieth Infantry; T. J. Elliott, late Twenty-second Infantry, to the Twentieth Infantry; W. T. Dodge, late Seventh Infantry, to the Twenty-first Infantry; F. J. Dunn, late Eleventh Infantry, to the Twenty-second Infantry; P. G. Wood, late Fifth Infantry, to the Twenty-second Infantry; R. P. Strong, late Seventh Infantry, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry; G. M. Fleming, late Eleventh Infantry, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry; Jacob Paulus, late Twenty-seventh Infantry, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, *vice* Grimes, who was relieved at his own request.

As Second Lieutenants.—J. Stommell, late Forty-third Infantry, to the Third Infantry; E. H. Borardus, late Fourth Infantry, to the Fourth Infantry; N. Burbank, late Thirty-seventh Infantry, to the Fifth Infantry; D. G. Risley, late Forty-second Infantry, to the Sixth Infantry; C. E. Campbell, late Forty-second Infantry, to the Sixth Infantry; A. R. Egbert, late Twenty-first Infantry, to the Eighth Infantry; J. S. King, late Thirty-first Infantry, to the Twelfth Infantry; J. C. Currier, late Twenty-first Infantry, to the Twelfth Infantry; W. H. Sloan, late Eleventh Infantry, to the Twelfth Infantry; C. H. Leonard, late Thirty-first Infantry, to the Thirteenth Infantry; W. A. Newton, late Thirty-fourth Infantry, to the Thirteenth Infantry; W. H. Bower, late Forty-fifth Infantry, to the Thirteenth Infantry; P. Fitzpatrick, late Forty-third Infantry, to the Thirteenth Infantry; T. W. Lord, late Forty-third Infantry, to the Twentieth Infantry; J. A. Yeckley, late Forty-fourth Infantry, to the Twentieth Infantry; John Bannister, late Forty-third Infantry, to the Twentieth Infantry; E. Turnoch, late Seventeenth Infantry, to the Twentieth Infantry; F. H. Ebstein, late Eighteenth Infantry, to the Twenty-first Infantry; J. E. Macklin, late Thirty-first Infantry, to the Twenty-second Infantry; Charles Hay, late Thirty-sixth Infantry, to the Twenty-third Infantry; J. W. Sansfield, late Seventeenth Infantry, to the Twenty-third Infantry; F. T. Brodnick, late Twenty-fifth Infantry, to the Twenty-third Infantry; F. Taylor, late Second Infantry, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Second—By direction of the President the following named Second Lieutenants of Infantry, now awaiting assignment, are hereby transferred to the Cavalry and Artillery arms:

To the Cavalry.—Frank M. Robinson, late Nineteenth Infantry, to the Second Cavalry; William P. Hall, late Nineteenth Infantry, to the Fifth Cavalry; P. P. Barnard, late Sixth Infantry, to the Fifth Cavalry; C. C. DeRudio, late Second Infantry, to the Seventh Cavalry; W. L. Ledgerwood, late Eighteenth Infantry, to the Eighth Cavalry; Thomas B. Reed, late Twenty-ninth Infantry, to the Ninth Cavalry; D. G. Swain, late Thirty-fourth Infantry, to the Tenth Cavalry.

To the Artillery.—John Pope, Jr., late Twenty-sixth Infantry, to the First Artillery; J. A. A. Robinson, late Seventeenth Infantry, to the First Artillery; N. Wolf, late Thirty-fourth Infantry, to the Second Artillery; A. W. Greely, late Thirty-sixth Infantry, to the Second Artillery; A. Fell, late Twenty-first Infantry, to the Second Artillery; A. T. Abbott, late Twenty-eighth Infantry, to the Third Artillery; Charles Sellmer, late Second Infantry, to the Third Artillery; G. D. Jennings, late Twenty-first Infantry, to the Third Artillery; H. R. Anderson, late Sixth Infantry, to the Fourth Artillery; George M. Harris, late Tenth Infantry, to the Fourth Artillery; George E. Sage, late Nineteenth Infantry, to the Fifth Artillery.

Third—The officers herein named, will report without delay by letter to the Colonels of their regiments for assignment to companies, and those not now on duty will join their posts. Those who are assigned to temporary duty will be ordered to their companies by the Commanders of the Departments in which they are serving, when they can be relieved without prejudice to the service. Those on signal duty will be at once relieved and will join their companies without delay.

THE NEW CABLE.

Letter from Secretary Fish to the French and English Ministers—The Only Way in which the Cable Can be Laid on Our Coast.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 15.

A copy of the following letter has been addressed to the diplomatic representative of France, also of England, and another copy will be sent to the Governor of Massachusetts:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 10, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to ask your attention to the subject of the transatlantic telegraphic connection which it is understood is expected to be made between the Empire of France and the shores of the United States by means of a cable, to be laid under the auspices and in the proprietorship of a British private corporation, and under authority of a concession from the Government of France. The project of this enterprise embraces a connection direct from the coast of France to the Island of St. Pierre, and thence to a point on the Atlantic coast of the United States. It is only, of course, in respect to this last division of the projected cable connection between the territory of France and of the United States, that I have occasion to ask your attention to the views of this Government as to its authority and duty in the premises.

It is not doubted by the Government that the complete control of the whole subject—both of the permission and the regulation of this mode of foreign intercourse is with the Government of the United States, and that however suitable certain legislation on the part of a State of the Union may become in respect of its proprietary rights in aid of such enterprises, the entire question of the allowance or prohibition of such means of foreign intercourse, commercial and political, and the terms and conditions of its allowance, is under the control of the Government of the United States.

As the projectors of the enterprise now in progress have not received or awaited the permission of this Government either to the establishment of this telegraphic connection, or to its use for such intercourse with the coast of France, I have thought it proper to call the attention of the diplomatic representatives of the two Powers under whose authority the private rights involved have been acquired, to the position and authority of this Government on the subject. In thus distinctly notifying you that in the absence of the assent to or concurrence in the proposed telegraphic connection of the Government of the United States, the proceedings of the parties interested must be taken in submission to the authority of the Government in the premises. I am actuated as well by a desire that these private interests should not suffer unnecessary disappointment, as by the purpose to place before you the authority of the United States on the general subject in its proper light.

The policy of this Government in respect to the allowance and regulation of foreign telegraphic intercourse received very deliberate consideration from Congress during its session of the last Winter, and a bill covering the whole subject was sustained and passed in the Senate, but at so late a day of the session as to have failed to be reached in the House of Representatives. It is quite probable that this bill announces the policy and purpose of Congress, and the propriety of its provisions can hardly fail to secure assent.

I therefore beg to call your attention to the inclosed copy of the bill as probable evidence of what conditions of permission and of regulation of foreign telegraphic intercourse are to be insisted upon by the United States.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my very high consideration. HAMILTON FISH.

Count FAVERNEY, &c.

SUIT AGAINST THE SHAKERS.

A Child Held Against its Parent's Wishes—Singular Charges Against the Fraternity—A Writ of Habeas Corpus Applied for.

HUDSON, N. Y., Thursday, July 15.

On Monday last Deputy Sheriff KILMER served a writ of *habeas corpus* on BENJAMIN GATES and EDWARD FOWLER, Trustees of the Society of Shakers, at New-Lebanon, demanding the person of MARION S. D. BARBOUR, a girl 9 years of age, who, it is alleged by her mother, is held by the Society against her inclination and will. The writ was returnable before Judge MILLER, at Chambers, in this city to-day. It appears that on the 2d of October, 1865, Mrs. SARAH ANN BARBOUR, the widowed daughter of WM. B. DAVIS, a worthy and respected citizen of New-Dorp, Staten Island, left her father's house clandestinely, accompanied by her two children, and voluntarily came to the Shaker settlement, avowing herself a convert to their faith. About a year afterward his son, JAMES W. DAVIS, aged 15, went on a visit to his sister at Mount Lebanon, and was induced to remain with them. The father interposed no direct opposition, but "accepted the situation," and quietly waited for "the evil to cure itself." He made it a point to visit his children once or twice a year, and for a long time was kindly and hospitably treated by the Shakers. But at his last visit, a few weeks ago, he became conscious of some decrease of cordiality on their part, and observed signs of discontent on the part of his children. His opportunities of unrestricted intercourse with them were gradually contracted, and he felt that a systematic plan was on foot to destroy totally in the minds of his children all sense of family relationship. But both daughter and son became restive, and on the occasion of Mr. DAVIS's last visit, about three weeks since, each of them contrived, while unobserved, to convey to him a hint that they were tired and wanted to go home. He, of course, joyfully acceded to the request and demanded their release, which was promptly granted. An unexpected difficulty then arose. Mrs. BARBOUR's elder child, a girl now aged 9 years, (the younger having died from the result of an accident during her residence in the Shaker Village,) was detained, with an implied understanding that she should be delivered to the mother the next morning, but on applying for her, the time of delivery was deferred.

On Tuesday, 6th inst., Mr. DAVIS and his daughter returned to the village for the purpose of taking away the child—but to their surprise were informed that she was a regularly indentured apprentice, and would not be surrendered. Upon asking to see the child, she was produced, but it was painfully evident that undue influence had been exerted upon her infantile mind, as on being questioned in presence of the "Elders" she avowed a desire to remain. Under these circumstances, Mr. DAVIS has concluded to invoke the protection of the law, and under the advice of eminent counsel has sued out the writ of *habeas corpus*.

After a hearing a Special Term order was entered, appointing CORNELIUS ESSELSTYNE referee to take and report the evidence to Judge MILLER at his Chambers, Aug. 30, next. By the terms of this order the child is left in custody of the Shakers *ad interim*, the relatives to have the privilege of visiting her four hours each day until the final hearing in the case.

The St. Louis Banquet to Mr. Blow—Speech of the Brazilian Envoy.

The St. Louis friends of Hon. HENRY T. BLOW, our new Minister to Brazil, gave him a complimentary banquet on Tuesday evening at the Southern Hotel in that city. A large number of his personal friends, and many distinguished gentlemen of Missouri and other States were present. By special invitation LE CHEVALIER D. J. G. MAGALHAENS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Brazilian Republic to the United States, proceeded to St. Louis from Washington, and attended the banquet. The following were the regular toasts on the occasion, the responses to which were brief, pointed, appropriate and eloquent, and elicited the most hearty applause.

1. "The President of the United States." Response by Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS.
2. "The Emperor of Brazil." Responded to by the Brazilian Minister.
3. "Our honored guest, H. T. Blow." Responded to by Mr. BLOW, after a very beautiful and appropriate address to that gentleman by Captain J. B. EADS.
4. "The American flag." Responded to by Hon CARL SCHURZ.
5. "The State of Missouri and the City of St. Louis." Response by Lieutenant-Governor T. C. STANARD.
6. "Our commercial relations with South America." Response by Hon. JAMES J. LINDLEY.

The following is the response of the Brazilian Minister to the second toast:

"If friendship among men of the same country is pleasing to God, how much more will the Father of the human race delight in seeing this heavenly feeling well received by all His children, spread under different names over all the face of the earth? To propagate these good relations between the people by the mutual exchange of their knowledge, by the productions of different industries, ought to be the duty of everybody, but above all by statesmen. But to achieve these precious benefits it is not sufficient that the rich productions of the soil and the material instruments of modern science which shorten time should be brought into use. It is also necessary that the moral instrument, man himself, who was to look with jealous eye after those great interests of nations, should be thus useful. I cordially thank you for this great mark of consideration bestowed on me by your kind invitation to this friendly banquet, given in honor of your illustrious friend, just appointed to protect in my country not only your material interests, but also to strengthen more and more, if possible, the bonds of brotherhood and the relations of friendship between these two people of the same continent, never separated by the slightest discord. I find myself among you, near your wise Government, honored with equal duties, very pleasing to my heart, and I can assure you that your illustrious countryman, Hon. HENRY T. BLOW, will be received by the Emperor of Brazil, and by all the Brazilians, with the same love and high consideration they bestow on the people and Government of the United States. And I feel a pleasing presentiment that Hon. Mr. BLOW will realize perfectly the wishes of both countries."

A man was last week allowed to serve upon a jury in Green County, Missouri, who said he could not take the test oath. The St. Louis *Republican* thinks Judge GEIGER is to be admired for his fearlessness and independence in dispensing with the test oath, albeit two of his predecessors, Judges MOODY and KING, were impeached and removed from the bench for the same offence. It believes the Supreme Court will set it aside entirely in October.

TELEGRAMS.

The Irish Church Bill Again in the House of Commons.

Important Amendments of the Lords Disagreed to.

Harsh Criticism of the Action of the Government by the French Press.

Prince Napoleon to be President of the Council of Ministers.

No Change in the Policy of the Spanish Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish Church Bill in the Commons—Speeches by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Bright and Others—Exciting Scenes in the House.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15—Midnight.

In the House of Commons this evening the Irish Church bill, as amended in the House of Lords, came up for consideration. There was a full attendance of members, and the galleries were crowded with spectators.

Mr. GLADSTONE, on rising, was greeted with loud cheers by the Liberals, and with derisive shouts from the Tory benches. He said, with respect to the amendments which had been made to the bill, that the Government proposed to restore the preamble and the date of disestablishment as they appeared in the original bill; they would agree to the amendments relating to curates' annuities and to the protection of annuitants, with some modifications; but all other amendments they should oppose, with the single exception of the grant of half a million of pounds in lieu of private benefactions made before 1660.

Mr. DISRAELI followed. He said that although the abstract principles of the bill had been repeatedly discussed, there had been little discussion on the details of its provisions. He hoped that the amendments made in the House of Lords would receive the calm consideration of the Commons.

Mr. GLADSTONE then moved that the House disagree to the preamble as amended. He thought the concurrent endowment, which the Lords had in view, a very different scheme from that of Mr. PITT, which contemplated an established Catholic Church side by side with the Established Church, and under State control. Concurrent endowment, as now understood, was totally opposed to the principles of the bill, and was of such a character as to be entirely opposed to the spirit of the time. If the House could be induced to agree to it, it was certain that the country, especially the large constituencies, would never sanction it. He strongly advocated the appropriation of the surplus funds as originally proposed, with a proviso reserving to Parliament control over them.

Mr. DISRAELI thought the House ought to agree to the amended preamble. He asserted that the House of Lords did not desire the reservation of the surplus for purposes of concurrent endowment, and ridiculed the plan for its appropriation. He hoped the House would prevent such a waste of the public funds, and not allow them to be dealt with in this loose and vague manner.

Mr. BALL, member for Dublin University, thought the restoration of the original preamble would be fatal to the many advantages secured to the Church by the Lords.

Mr. BRIGHT admitted that at a former time he had proposed something like the present scheme of concurrent endowment; but he declared that public feeling was now totally opposed to religious endowments, and no minister would be able to carry such a scheme. He felt that all the plans, save the one originally proposed by the bill, were so full of difficulties that it would be idle to discuss them.

Sir ROUNDELL PALMER said, although not a supporter of concurrent endowment, he considered that, under the circumstances, the grants for residences to clergy of the great majority could not be refused out of that fund which, contrary to his ideas, they had declared was wrongfully taken from the great majority and used for the religious purposes of the minority. Unless some proposal of this kind was agreed to, they would never establish religious equality or satisfy the expectations of the Irish. They should not allow their anti-Catholic prejudices to refuse this small boon to the great majority.

The House then divided, and the amendment of the House of Lords with respect to endowments was disagreed to by a vote of 346 against 222; the majority for the Government, 124.

The amendment in regard to the appropriation of the surplus funds was also disagreed to by a vote of 246 against 164.

Mr. GLADSTONE then moved the retoration of the original date, namely, the 1st day of January, 1871, for the dissolution of the legislative union between the Churches of England and Ireland, and after some discussion the date was restored without a division.

The House then adjourned.

The Times on the Cuban Question—The International Rifle Match.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15.

The *Times*, in an article on the Cuban question, says: "The progress of Spain toward an enlightened commercial policy will soon become a necessity; and, with a more liberal tariff system, it will be difficult for her home produce to compete with American, and she will be unable any longer to monopolize the markets of the Antilles. Under these circumstances Cuba will become useless to Spain, and pride alone can lead her to hold on to a dominion which is disputed in the teeth of the best Spanish troops. General PRIM and other statesmen are convinced that the separation of Cuba is only a question of time. National honor prevents Spain from taking such a step as long as insurrection prevails; but when the island is pacified, the natural dictates of reason ought to be listened to. Cuba is valuable, Spain wants cash, and a purchaser is at hand. Should the island be canvassed a plebiscitum would result in favor of annexation to the United States. The only serious question is, can the Americans at this moment afford the purchase money. It is for the advantage of both hemispheres that each should follow its own course, untrammelled by the interference of the other. Spain, like Russia and Denmark, may well consent to sell the remainder of her transatlantic possessions. It is only fortunate that she has anything left to sell."

In the International Rifle Match, on Wimbledon Common, the riflemen of Scotland were victorious, beating those of England and Ireland.

FRANCE.

Press Comments on the Sudden Prorogation of the Corps Legislatif—Reported Important Appointments.

PARIS, Thursday, July 15.

The French journals comment unfavorably on the prorogation of the Corps Legislatif before the verification of the elections was completed. The Government is accused of closing the Chamber with the design of stifling discussion. The session will probably be resumed on the 20th of August.

It is rumored that Prince NAPOLEON is to be made President of the Council of Ministers, M. BAROCHE, President of the Senate, and M. DU MIRAL a Senator; while M. ROUHER becomes a candidate for a vacant seat in the Corps Legislatif.

SPAIN.

The New Ministers in the Cortes—No Change in the Government Policy.

MADRID, Thursday, July 15.

In the Cortes yesterday Marshal PRIM introduced the new Ministers, and remarked that the present Cabinet was constituted from the majority; and though the men had been changed the policy of the Government was unchanged. The Republican Deputies replied, making a severe attack on the Government policy.

AUSTRIA.

Riot Among the Workmen at Brunn—The Military Called Out.

VIENNA, Thursday, July 15.

Severe tumults took place this week among the workmen at Brunn. The military were called out to suppress the riot, and fired upon the mob, killing two and wounding twelve. The crowds have dispersed, but great excitement still prevails there, and the authorities are taking every precaution to prevent the threatened renewal of disorder.

SWITZERLAND.

Ratification of Treaties—Protection of Literary Property.

BERNE, Thursday, July 15.

Switzerland has ratified a treaty of commerce with the Zollverein, a convention for the protection of literary property with the North German Confederation, and a naturalization treaty with Wurtemburg.

CUBA.

Arrest of General Echaverria—Recent Engagements—Destitution in Puerto Principe.

HAVANA, Thursday, April 15.

General ECHAVERRIA, President of the Havana Railroad, has been arrested, and will sail for Spain to-morrow.

Notaries have received orders not to record the sales of confiscated property in certain districts, as a precautionary measure to prevent its destruction by the rebels.

The volunteers last night serenaded Generals FERRER, CANTO and LESCA.

Three recent engagements are reported, in which the rebels were defeated. No particulars are given.

There is a scarcity of provisions at Puerto Principe, and the authorities are distributing food to the inhabitants.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Proposed Excursion by the Toronto Board of Trade—The Imports of Montreal.

TORONTO, Canada, Thursday, July 15.

On the invitation of the Oswego Board of Trade, a deputation of the Toronto Board of Trade will join the Associated Press in an excursion to Oswego on the 2d prox. The subject of the new Reciprocity Treaty will be discussed.

The imports of the city of Montreal for the month of June, 1869, were $1,776,156, against $2,022,027 for the same month last year. The dry-goods merchants design light importations this Fall.

Statistics of Emigration—Medical Council at Ontario.

TORONTO, Canada, Thursday, July 15.

The emigration statistics show that during the first six months of the present year 19,308 emigrants arrived here, of which 5,698 remained in Canada; the others went to the United States.

At the Medical Council of Ontario, in session here, Dr. AGNEW gave notice of a motion condemnatory of the new medical act, and resolving that the Lieutenant-Governor and Legislature be petitioned to repeal the clauses uniting the homeopathists and eclectics with the regular medical profession. The resolution came up for discussion to-night.

The Proposed Visit of the Seventh Regiment to Albany—Arrangements for their Reception.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, July 15.

Arrangements for the reception of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard State of New-York, in this city on the 23d inst., have been made. The Special Committee of the Common Council, after consultation with Brigadier-General WOODHULL, have agreed as follows: That General WOODHULL shall invite the Burgess Corps; Companies A, Zouave Cadets; B, Washington Continentals; E, Ellsworth Zouaves; I, Townsend Zouaves, of the Tenth Regiment, and Companies A, DeKalb Zouaves; C, Worth Guards; I, Steuben Cadets, and K, Washington Rifles, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, to parade as battalion of escort, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel DAN'L S. BENTON, of the Tenth Regiment, and Maj. JAS. I. CARTIN, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, to assist him. Also, to extend the invitation to Brigadier-General WOODHULL and staff, the Colonels of the Tenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments, and their field, line and staff officers; also, the officers of cavalry and artillery to unite in the reception. The escort will form on State-street at 3:30 o'clock, in the following order: Brigadier-General D. M. WOODHULL and staff; Committee of Common Council; Colonel FRIEDLANDER, field, line and staff officers of the Twenty-fifth Regiment; Colonel FARNSWORTH, field, line and staff officers of the Tenth Regiment; officers of cavalry; officers of battery; escort; Doeringer's Band; Tenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments' drum corps; Company E, Tenth Regiment; Company I, Twenty-fifth Regiment; Company A, Tenth Regiment; Company K, Twenty-fifth Regiment; Company I, Tenth Regiment; Company A, Twenty-fifth Regiment; Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment; Company B, Tenth Regiment, and Albany Burgess Corps.

The reception will take place at 4 o'clock, on the Steamboat-square, and after the customary ceremonies the procession will move, passing in review before the Mayor and Common Council, in front of the City Hall, and then continue the march through many of the most public thoroughfares, returning to the Steamboat-square, where it will be dismissed and the guests will be taken in charge and entertained. Battery A will be detailed to fire the reception salute in battery from the south end of the pier. The entire affair is expected to be one of the finest ever witnessed in this city.

The High and Low Church—The Bishop of Illinois vs. The Associate Bishop of Kentucky—Health of Senator Grimes.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 15.

A short time since, the vestrymen of Trinity Church in this city invited Right Rev. Dr. CUMMINS, Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, to preach; and on Sunday before last he preached an anti-ritualistic sermon, in which he is said to have charged that the present trouble in the Episcopal Church was owing to the introduction of cathedral worship. This remark was considered as a reflection upon the Bishop of the diocese, and he called on Mr. WRIGHT, Junior Warden of Trinity, and advised him not to allow Dr. CUMMINS to occupy the pulpit.

A private letter has been received in this city, dated Paris, June 18, saying that the health of Senator GRIMES is not so much improved as his friends hoped. He was about to start on a tour, hoping that a change of air would restore him.

A Runaway Railroad Contractor—Poughkeepsie Merchants Badly Swindled.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, July 15.

WALTER WELCH, a sub-contractor on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, has absconded with $7,000, leaving a heavy indebtedness, amounting, it is estimated, to over $30,000. The merchants and business men of all classes are swindled in sums ranging from $25 to $3,000. He is about 35 years of age; has dark brown hair, long whiskers and moustache; middling height, stoop shouldered, brown suit of clothes, white round-top hat, with black band; black eyes, and walks with toes turned in. There is a reward offered for him. The laborers on the road near Pleasant Valley are highly excited, and trouble is anticipated. The Company will, however, pay them their wages.

GEORGE PEABODY.

Dedication of the Peabody Institute in Peabody, Mass.—Address of the Venerable Founder—An Additional Gift to the Institution.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 15.

The Peabody Institute, in the town of Peabody, Mass., formerly South Danvers, established mainly by the bounty of Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, was dedicated yesterday. The building stands in the centre of a beautiful park, and is an ornament to the locality in which it is placed. The upper hall was very handsomely decorated with flowers on the day of dedication, and the full-length portrait of Mr. PEABODY in the rear of the stage was tastefully adorned with flowers and evergreens.

The exercises began at 3 o'clock, at which time the hall was crowded with the citizens of the town. Mr. PEABODY was present, and occupied a seat upon the platform, his appearance being greeted with hearty applause. After an anthem had been sung by the choir, the opening prayer was delivered by Rev. CHARLES B. RICE. Mr. CHARLES P. PRESTON, one of the trustees of the Institute, in the absence of the Chairman, then made a few remarks in relation to the gift of Mr. PEABODY, and the building in which they were gathered; after which an original ode, written for the occasion, was sung.

The address, which came next in order, was to have been delivered by Rev. MILTON P. BRAMAN, but owing to a sudden and severe illness he was unable to be present, and Rev. JAMES FLETCHER, of Danvers, with only a few hours' notice, consented to fill the vacant place. He accordingly prepared and delivered an able an interesting address. At the conclusion of this address, Mr. FLETCHER introduced Mr. PEABODY, who was very cordially received. The latter then spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF MR. PEABODY.

Board of Trustees, and Fellow-citizens of Danvers:

I shall address but few words to you, and I feel that even they from me in my present state of health will tire your kind indulgence. I am sure that every one here will feel a warm sympathy for Dr. BRAMAN, and unite in sincere regrets that he is not here to-day as he had long contemplated being. Yet we feel that we have been fortunate in securing the presence of Mr. FLETCHER, who has so ably supplied his place. [Applause.] For Dr. FLETCHER's very kind eucomiums on myself, I return my thanks, although I cannot answer his words. It would not be proper for me to do so. In institutions of this kind, where a limited capital has been given to perform a certain work for the benefit of a town or district, too much money has often been expended in building, and too little left for management. In the present instance, however, I must say that from my observation the architect, the building committee, and all connected with putting up the house have done their duty, and that, too, with good judgment.

I have nothing with which to find fault.

Talking with my worthy friend, Mr. FRANCIS PEABODY, I endeavored to find out the condition of the Society and what its future wants may be. I entered with some degree of interest, at his own house, upon the subject of giving an additional sum. He told me that the building fund amounted to $25,000, and the fund for supporting the library $30,000 more. He told me that he thought $20,000 additional would be sufficient to make the Society rich, and run the institution well. This building is calculated to last for one or two generations, and whatever money it has will be devoted to giving lectures and anything else customary in institutions of this kind. I have, therefore, made up my mind to make it a rich institution [loud applause] by giving it $45,000 more, [long-continued applause,] which, with what I have already donated, makes the capital now $100,000. And I trust it will show itself powerfully among all classes, old and young, and be a lasting benefit to many generations to come.

I will do myself justice by saying, since some men doubt, that this springs from the natural sincerity of my heart. A very old writer said, "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." I never have, and I never can obliterate the feeling which has always existed within me, that my birthplace is intimately associated with the town of Danvers. [Applause.]

My friends, I can never expect to address you again collectively, but rest assured that wherever I may be, your town and its institutions will occupy a prominent place in my mind, and I hope that this institution will be through all time a source of pleasure and profit. I bid you all a most affectionate farewell. Farewell. [Applause.]

At the close of Mr. PEABODY's address a song was sung, and the benediction pronounced, which closed the exercises of the day.

The Kansas Pacific Congressional Excursion Party—Troublesome Indians on the Santa Fe Mail Route—Robbery of a Wells-Fargo Coach.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, July 15.

A Denver dispatch of yesterday says the Kansas-Pacific Congressional excursion party arrived last evening, all having enjoyed the trip. They spent several days near Pike's Peak. Interesting proceedings took place on Sunday in "The Garden of the Gods," near Colorado City. Senator RICE presided. Senator SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, read the 103th and 23d Psalms. After a collation provided by the Kansas-Pacific Company, letters were read from Senator HOWARD and others, and resolutions were adopted expressive of the satisfaction of the party. On Monday evening a large number of citizens were addressed in Colorado City by Senators MORRILL and ROOT. Senators RICE and ROOT will go to California and return *via* Omaha.

The New-Mexican *News* reports that the Indians are still troublesome on the Santa Fé mail route. The crops are good. None of the newly appointed Indian Agents have yet arrived in the Territory.

A dispatch from Helena, Montana, says WELLS, FARGO & CO.'s coach was robbed at Morena Station of a treasure-box containing $7,200 in gold. Parties are now on the track of the robbers, who fled to the mountains.

The Saengerfest at Baltimore—Closing Festivities.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 15.

The proceedings and festivities of the Saengerfest closed this evening at Scheutzen Park. About 1,000 singers were present and took part in the singing. A large number of visitors were present. The societies from the North which had remained over from yesterday left to-night for their homes. The societies from Richmond left at 4 o'clock this afternoon by steamer. The day has been exceedingly sultry.

In response to an *impromptu* ovation given to Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, that gentleman said:

"GENTLEMEN: I am very glad to meet you. I have been before gratified in meeting hundreds and thousands of Englishmen, but I have never been so gratified as in meeting you German singers. You sing louder and better than I have ever heard. The English drink spirits, and you drink lager-beer, which I understand does not cloud the intellect, and makes you happy."

The Baltimoreans are delighted with the pleasure they have experienced from the Saengerfest, and part with the Societies with regret.

The Chinese Labor Convention at Memphis—Organization of the Mississippi Valley Emigrant Company.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, July 15.

The Mississippi Valley Emigration Company was organized in the Labor Convention to-day. Forty thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot. The capital stock is to be $1,000,000, with privilege to double the amount, in shares of $100 each. A committee was appointed to open subscription books in Louisiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas. General GIDEON PILLOW, S. W. CLAPP, W. H. SHERRY and ARCHIBALD WRIGHT were appointed an Executive Committee. The Convention ordered 3,000 copies of the proceedings to be printed, and adjourned *sine die*.

Commencement at the Wesleyan University—The Honorary Degrees.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday July 15.

The Commencement exercises of the Wesleyan University at Middletown took place to-day. The following honorary degrees were conferred: Master of Arts on Revs. James M. Buckley, John B. Foote, Isaiah D. King, Hebron Vincent, Ezra Dyer Winslow; LL.D. on Judge Robt Carter Pittman, of Massachusetts; D. D. on Daniel Avery Whedon; Doctor of Music on Eben Tourjee, organizer of the chorus at the Peace Jubilee in Boston. Eleven A. M.s were conferred in the course.

Commencement Exercises at Hamilton College—The Honorary Degrees.

UTICA, N. Y., Thursday, July 15.

The Commencement exercises at Hamilton closed to-night. The village of Clinton has been thronged with visitors during the week. The Graduating Class for 1869 numbers forty-one persons. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the following gentlemen: Rev. Charles C. Carpenter, Henry D. Williams, Lucius H. Birdsey, Charles C. Curtis, John Sales, Robert R. McBirney and David O. Bradley. The degree of Ph. D., honorary, was conferred upon Professor John D. Runkle, of Boston. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Thomas D. Davis, of Syracuse; Daniel Huntington, of New-York; Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica, and President David H. Cochrane, of Brooklyn. The following gentlemen received the degree of D. D.: Rev. Addison K. Strong, of Syracuse; Rev. George A. Howard, of Catskill; Rev. John L. Selkirk, of Scotland; Rev. Wilber F. Paddock, of Philadelphia. The election of Trustees resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen to fill vacancies: Hon. Thomas T. Davis, LL. D., of Syracuse; Rev. L. M. Miller, D. D., of Ogdensburg; Publius V. Rogers, Esq., of Utica.

The New-Orleans Revenue Frauds—More Arrests.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 15.

Deputy-Surveyor KEITH was released from custody to-day, having given the customs officers valuable information. COUTOURIE, who was released this morning on $5,000 bonds, was rearrested this afternoon. He gave bonds to the same amount. A second warrant has been issued for the arrest of COUTOURIE's partner, ADOLPH FOURIE, who cannot be found to-day. Another warrant has also been issued for the sampler, HOLTON, who is now under bond for a previous arrest.

Destructive Fire in Franklin, Mo.—Loss Over $60,000.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 15.

The engine house, machine shop and two or three other buildings, together with four locomotives, two new passenger cars, a large lot of new trucks and other material, belonging to the South Pacific Railroad, were burned at Franklin, Mo., last night. The total loss was from $60,000 to $70,000, which is partially covered by insurance in Eastern offices.

Severe Storm in Pennsylvania—Deaths from Lightning.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., Thursday, July 15.

A terrific storm raged here yesterday afternoon. Two men named BARNEY FARREL and CORNELIUS DACY, while sitting under a schute at the coal wharf a mile from town, were stunned by lightning, and falling forward into the canal, drowned.

The Weather in the South.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, July 15.

The weather is clear, with a brisk south-southwest wind. Thermometer 89.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 15.—Mrs. CATHARINE McDONALD committed suicide this morning. She was aged 43 years, and had been regarded as insane for a year past. This morning she sent her two daughters, who were living with her, out on errands. She then went into the cellar and tied a handkerchief round her neck, then stood upon a barrel and fastened the other end of the handkerchief to a beam; when this was done, she pushed the barrel from under her. She was only left fifteen minutes, but when found life was extinct. Coroner W. H. LIBBY was called, but did not regard an inquest necessary.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Among the passengers on the steamer *Berlin*, yesterday afternoon, from this city for Southampton, were HENRY HOWARD and family, of the British Legation at Washington; Mr. RAINALS, British Consul at this port, and Rev. Dr. RANKIN, of St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 15.—R. S. TRIPP's ice-house, situated just over the North City line, was destroyed by fire this morning, together with 1,200 tons of ice. The loss is $5,000; uninsured. A man, named JOHN WILKINSON, who applied last evening at the Central Police Station for lodgings, committed suicide by cutting his throat some time during the night. It is not known where he came from.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15.—Two of the crew of the schooner *Garryowen*, reported grounded near Cleveland on the 1st of July, are making affidavits before H. W. HEMANS, British Consul, that the vessel was scuttled by the Captain. As the vessel and cargo were insured, the underwriters have been put on their guard pending the result of the investigation before the Consul.

BANGOR, Me., July 15.—The City Council of this city have voted to refer the question of loaning the credit of the city in aid of the Winterport Railroad to a vote of the citizens, to be taken in October next. The bill contemplates a loan of $15,000 per mile, the estimated length of the road being thirteen miles. The city loan is not to be called for until the road is completed, upon which the city shall have a first mortgage.

TROY, N. Y., July 15.—The Woodside Presbyterian Church, erected by Mr. HENRY BURDEN, the iron manufacturer of this city, as a memorial edifice to his deceased wife, was dedicated to-day. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. KINNEY, of Brooklyn, and the closing address was made by Rev. Dr. HOLLEY, of Albany. Mr. BURDEN erected the edifice at his own expense. It cost about $80,000.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 15.—The investigation into the Turner case, at Macon, has been adjourned until Friday, in order to allow the presence of witnesses.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 15.—At the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary a class of thirty-eight young ladies, and at the Westfield Normal School a class of thirty-two young ladies graduated to-day.

BRUNSWICK, Me., July 15.—Senator PATTERSON delivered an oration before the Phi Beta Kappa at Bowdoin College this morning, on "Education and its Relation to the Republic." In the afternoon an immense assemblage attended the exercises of the Graduating Class.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—In the lower part of the city yesterday a runaway horse dashed on the sidewalk where a Mrs. HOGAN and three children were sitting on their own door-step. The horse ran over them, killing one child; the others were badly hurt.

BOSTON, July 15.—The sale of lager in this city has been generally resumed, the State Constables having evidently received instructions to be less rigid in regard to it. The grog shops are closely watched, and seizures of liquors are made daily.

WATERLOO, Canada, July 15.—The wife of Mr. JAMES CAIN, a highly-respectable citizen of this place, committed suicide this morning by shooting herself through the heart with a revolver.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 15.—The bank at Sandy Hill was entered by burglars last night. The vault was blown open, but no funds were obtained.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 15.—JENKES HARRIS, landlord of Hoyle's Hotel in this city, hung himself this morning.

The Weekly Salt Fish Dinner in New-England.

From the Salem (Mass.) Gazette.

The habit of eating salt fish for dinner, at least once a week, was universal here for more than a century, until the great influx of wealth in the heyday of our foreign commerce, broke over a custom which had its origin partly in economy and partly in the patriotic principle of giving every encouragement in a business on which our support as a fishing town depended. Saturday was selected by our worthy great-grandfathers as salt fish day, as a protest against "the error of Popery," which prescribes fish or other light diet on Friday. The gentry of the ante-revolutionary period, the LYNDES and OLIVERS and BROWNES, &c., had a social club, the members of which met weekly at each other's houses. The regulation dinner was salt fish and apple pie. This plain fare, perhaps moistened with good wine—procured in exchange for our fish, from Lisbon, Cadiz, Bilboa, Madeira, &c.—or with stronger liquors from the West India Islands, was good enough to bring together the cultivated, refined and high-bred people of that day.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish Church Question—Protestant Sentiment in Regard to Catholics—Mr. Gladstone's Speeches and Intentions—Trade Questions—The Overend-Gurney Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3, 1869.

At a Ministerial dinner at the Mansion House this week, Mr. GLADSTONE had the opportunity of declaring the intentions of the Government respecting the Lords' amendments to the Irish Church bill. The nation has voted for disestablishment or disendowment, and, as the Chief Executive of the nation's will, he will accept nothing less. If, therefore, the Lords bring in amendments which will spoil the bill, they will have their work to do over again.

The Moderator of the Irish Presbyterian General Assembly has issued a pronunciamento on the subject—short, sharp and decisive. The Presbyterians of Ireland, constituting one-half the Protestant population, demand to be placed on a footing of perfect equality with Episcopalians. If the latter are to have houses, glebes, endowments or aid of any kind, they imperiously demand the same for themselves—a fair field and no favor. If all sihs are to be thrown upon the voluntary principle they will abide it, hard as it may be to give up the *Regium Donum*. But if a single Church parson is to have a vicarage, the Presbyterian minister must have his manse. So far so good—but see where this doctrine of equality leads. There are half a million of Presbyterians in Ireland, and about the same number of Church people. The latter have enjoyed for some generations now the entire ecclesiastical property and revenues of the country. But there are also five millions of Roman Catholics, who, as the vast majority of the people, have at least as good a claim to religious equality as the Presbyterians. The English Government cannot and dare not do less for Catholics in Ireland than for Protestant dissenters. England, as Mr. GLADSTONE said the other night, cannot afford to give six millions of the people cause for discontent and disaffection. It follows, then, that all religious bodies in Ireland must be alike disendowed, or alike endowed. Some of the Lords wish to provide houses and lands—thirty, twenty, even ten acres, for each Catholic priest, as an excuse for leaving parsonages and glebes to the clergymen of the Establishment. But if England has decided on anything, it is that the money of the Protestant Church shall not be given to support what the more pronounced Protestants call "the great apostacy." But this can in no way be managed. Whatever disposition is made of the Church endowments, four-fifths must of necessity go to benefit the Catholic population of Ireland. The asylums and schools to which it is proposed to give a large sum must, in the proportion of population, be under Catholic direction, and the money must go to support priests and religious orders. England has undertaken to do what has been so long demanded—justice to Ireland; and in doing it the present Government and majority in Parliament will not consult the wishes of either Doctor CUMMING or Mr. WILLIAM MURPHY. At least they will keep to the resolution they have taken until the 12th of July, when they will be definitely informed of what the Orangemen mean to do about it.

I can give you, luckily, a little foretaste of the oratory of the coming anniversary. Here is a plum I have picked out of the report of a speech at a Protestant meeting at Bradford. The reverend orator said:

"In the House of Commons there were three hundred and ... gentlemen—or ought to be—'hear, hear,' and cowards—many of them were English gentlemen; sitting night after night, bringing their food with them and eating it as they worked [laughter] and coached by a trio—GLADSTONE, LOWE and BRIGHT—the trio driven by CULLEN, the demagogue of Ireland, and MANNING, the apostate of Westminster!—and the two whipped on by the old arch-thief of hell.' [Loud cheers.] In another sentence the reverend gentleman evidently seeks to disturb the domestic peace of Carlton House Terrace, for he averred that 'Mr. GLADSTONE had married the daughter of Rome and was going to bring the bride to England.' The Premier was also compared in turn to Judas Iscariot, Ahab, and Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin."

There is no doubt that the Protestant feeling of England is against doing anything for the advantage of Roman Catholics, or their faith. Maynooth has been a standing grievance. It is with great difficulty that priests can be admitted to teach or say mass in prisons and poorhouses. Archbishop MANNING is having a strong fight, now going on for years, to rescue the children of Catholics from Protestant teachings in the public institutions. In prisons where a majority of the prisoners register themselves as Catholics, there is a well-paid Protestant chaplain, whose services they are obliged to attend, on pain of being locked up in their cells; while the priest can only come at the request of some prisoner, and is unpaid. It is easy to see how people who go on in this way will look upon the proposal for concurrent endowment in Ireland; that is, the fair and equal division of the entire ecclesiastical property of the country among the principal religious communions. Yet this plan has the support of leading members of the House of Lords of both parties—the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Oxford and St. Davids, and Lords WESTBURY, GREY and SALISBURY being among its supporters. While ultra Protestants hold that a man had better be an infidel than a Papist, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal—who wish to save the religious property for religious purposes, who hold that its appropriation for secular uses would be a sacrilege—think that any religion is better than no religion, and that the principle of religious liberty means more than the liberty to enjoy your own belief, and persecute all who hold any other. Englishmen of culture profess at least to be more liberal. The Bishop of Oxford, as the *Saturday Review* rather neatly puts it, "seems to think that the Roman Catholic religion is true enough to endow, although it is not true enough to establish." But he may have saved himself from the censure of more intolerant Churchmen by saying that the truth or falsity of a religion was immaterial as to its endowment, and that the endowment of even the falsest religion was a debt due to the people who believed in it and were willing to pay for it. Many good people think that Popery is idolatry, but the British Government endows idolatry in India, supports temples, pays priests, and in point of fact Buddhism is as much an established and endowed religion in India as Anglicanism in England. The Queen, who is Empress of India, when she visits her vast possessions in Southern Asia next Autumn, will be recognized as the head of the Brahmin and Mohammedan religions there, as she is here of the dominant faiths of England and Scotland. It is complained of her sometimes, that she goes to the Presbyterian kirk in Scotland, and has Presbyterian chaplains. She has given a mosque to the Mohammedans in India; she may build a temple to Vishnu yet; and as she sometimes visits Catholic convents, she may possibly contribute to build a Catholic chapel.

But if Mr. GLADSTONE meant what he said at the Mansion House—or rather, if he stands by what is generally supposed to have been his meaning, he hold himself so entirely pledged to the secularization of the Church property in Ireland, that he will resign, rather than accept of concurrent endowment. So, after all the triumph of the second reading in the Lords, there is a fair chance that the Church bill may break up the Cabinet.

QUESTIONS OF TRADE.

Next to the Church question in this country, are the questions of trade. The citizens of England are pressing the Government to pass Mr. HUGHES' Trades' Union bill. They want more power to regulate labor and cover capital. The Government pleads for more time to study the subject. If the workmen can have their way they will drive all capital out of England. No man will invest money in costly works, whose productiveness may be destroyed whenever a trade's union may decree a strike, or impose impossible conditions. In the past eight years England has paid France $90,000,000 in gold. Mr. COBDEN's treaty is blamed for this. It is made a question of free trade and protection. It seems to me much more one of artisan education and trades' unions. If English cottagers knew enough to produce their own eggs, it would make a large difference. If English workmen could be depended upon to carry out contracts, much that is imported from France would be made in England. I know that the *Times* and Mr. BRIGHT, and all free-traders will tell me that it makes no difference—that there is no such thing as balance of trade, that we may as well export gold as calico; that we may as well import everything we eat, drink and wear, as to raise and manufacture them; but it is a sort of political economy I do not understand.

For some reason the French and Belgian ironworks are now overwhelmed with orders—more than they can fill for months to come. The English exports of iron for the past year have been large, but there is no such active demand. The fluctuations in the rates of interest are also a great difficulty and annoyance. The Bank of England, which should regulate commerce as a fly-wheel steadies machinery, aggravates every gint and intensifies every pressure. It is the first to feel every panic, and to make its customers feel it. It stimulates speculation and tightens contraction.

It is as important that there should be peace between the workmen and employers of England, as that justice should be done to Ireland. It is not, perhaps, that our legislators care very much for justice in the abstract; but they do not like the trouble, cost and danger of disaffection. It has ceased right to Englishmen to misgovern, plunder and persecute Ireland, or the great bulk of Irishmen, for some centuries. Now they repent, and propose to undo some of the worst of their misdeeds. But suppose there had been no America, no *Alabama* question, no Fenianism, no men ready to be shot or hanged for Ireland, would the Church have been disestablished? Should we have heard the hustings cry of justice to Ireland? The iniquity was as potent when SIDNEY SMITH wrote the letters of "Peter Plumley," but that seed has been long in growing, and needed something to bring it to maturity.

It is not that I do not sympathize with workers. I am one of them. I should like to shake hands with the man who works harder than I do. But there should be something better than the war that is now raging; battles here and there; strikes and lockouts; thousands of men put on half rations or less, and demoralizing idleness; Satan busy in every strike and lockout finding some mischief still for idle hands to do. The children grow pale and thin, and are ready for the first epidemic; the women, who have no trades' unions, except in the factory towns, take what they can get, and are glad of a shilling a day. The best of emigrate, and begin again in the lands beyond the seas. The worst of sink through enforced idleness, gin and beer, into the Poorhouse, or avoid that by such tragedies as this:

A few days ago the police were called upon to break into a dwelling in London, to ascertain what had become of its inmates. They found a man, his wife and six children all dead. It was evident that the children had been first poisoned with prussic acid, then the wife; finally the husband and father laid down beside his wife with the poison within reach, and closed the tragedy. The following letter written by the man to his brother at Bristol tells all that is known about it:

"DEAR BROTHER: We have to face the alternatives of starving in the streets, the workhouse or death. We prefer the latter. It is better to meet death as we have than wait till he comes through want, privation and misery; and would come with equal certainty, for me, Emma and all the children are far from strong, and must have quickly succumbed. We are strongly attached to each other, and separation alone would be as bad as death; and we love the children dearly—too dearly to condemn them to utter wretchedness and want. It is agony of mind almost beyond endurance to think that the alternative is so terrible that we cannot shield from one or the other. Break the news gently to mother. Tell her it is, under the circumstances, the best course—far better than the degradation and want and disease before us, which must have ended in the same way after all our sufferings. Prussic acid was the thing used. Pray undertake the funerals if you can. I trust you will have enough things to pay expenses. O! the horror of this night. May it be visited upon the man who forced it. I can write no more. I am nearly mad. So an eternal farewell to you all, and may God bless you! Farewell forever!"

They were not in actual want—but the man, from failing health, had lost his employment. It is very hard to think that there are many thousands of people in this country in the same condition. I know of nothing in the world more painful than the gradual decay of trade and industry, and the gathering gloom of poverty, pauperism and despair. A few resort to prussic acid or the nearest river—the many take to gin and the poorhouse.

The funeral of the whole family took place yesterday. The crowd was like those we used to have at hangings, and the difficulty of getting the hearses up to the house was very great. The coffins of DUGGAN and three of his children were then brought out and placed in the hearse, which was then moved about two yards forward. The coffins containing the bodies of Mrs. DUGGAN, her eldest son and her eldest daughter and that of her youngest child, were then placed in the second hearse. The people in the crowd kept laughing, talking, and some men were even fighting while the coffins were being brought out. The Police managed to make a passage through the crowd, and by that means the hearses were able to get into Smithfield, where they were followed by several thousand persons. The hearses were driven to Ilford, where the whole family were interred in a parish grave.

THE OVEREND-GURNEY CASE.

It has been held as a humane principle of English law, that it is better that ninety-nine rogues should escape than that one innocent person should be punished. In the Overend-Gurney case it seems to be held that it is better that any number of wealthy and distinguished accused should escape conviction, than that the cities of the Courts should be relaxed, or England should have such a law officer as a public prosecutor or District-Attorney. The GURNEYS have engaged six of the most eminent Criminal lawyers at the English Bar, with no end of junior counsel. Their fees will amount to thousands of pounds. The Chief Justice will not hear the prosecutor, who is a private citizen and not a lawyer, except by counsel. The prospect, therefore, is that the great bankers will come off with flying colors. They will escape penal servitude by the neglect of the Government, which has refused to interfere in the case, though the indictment charges the accused with high crimes and misdemeanors against our Sovereign Lady the Queen, her state and dignity. But her state and dignity the Home Secretary will not give a sixpence to defend, so it may be trampled under foot with impunity. But, oh, what a stupid people to go on in this futile way and call it a Government!

One curious feature of this case is that rule of English law which would be pronounced the absurdest of fictions if related in the Arabian Nights of some Calif of Bagdad. Dr. THOM, the volunteer prosecutor, who procured the arrest, examination and indictment of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., appears before the Court of Queen's Bench to prosecute. The Chief Justice refuses to hear him, except through a barrister. An attorney or solicitor is never allowed to open his mouth in Court to Judge or jury. If he presumes to do so he is ordered into custody, and if he persists he is committed for contempt. Now, Dr. THOM, ready to prosecute, is not allowed to do so—the prisoners are discharged, and he is mulcted in a fine of £5,000 for failing to prosecute—for not doing what the Chief Justice forbids him to do! Can they beat that in Bagdad?

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Troubles of Parliament—The Future—Press-Advice for the Ministry—The Pope's Dominion—International Courtesies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Friday, June 25, 1869.

Since the adjournment of Parliament the angry debate has been transferred to the columns of the newspapers and to the public square. Demonstrations, in the usual fashion, have been made in many cities, great and small; but Milan has been the principal centre of the agitation. Naples, which has been supposed one of the principal seats of discontent, has been less moved than any other great centre of population. The popular tumult has had little of the dignity of a serious protest made by responsible leaders, but has degenerated into a wild and inconsiderate flourish of the rough fist of the mob. If the object has been to frighten the Government, the purpose has succeeded pretty well, and I am not able to see what other utility these turbulent movements can have. If Parliament should come together again after a short vacation, it is probable, in the present state of feeling, that the conflict of passions in the bosom of that organized, or half disorganized body, would be more perilous to the country than any disturbances of the street.

PRESS-DEMONSTRATIONS.

The freedom of the Press in Italy has vast advantages; but here, as in every country enjoying free institutions, a great responsibility rests upon it. The smaller newspapers may have been guilty of greater excesses, but journals considered representative, such as the *Nazione* and the *Perseveranza*, have written violent and very provoking articles. It is hardly becoming in those who may have risen to influence from the humblest walks of society to indulge a tone of disrespect, and affect a contempt for democratic ideas, and labor to confound republicanism with disorder. The *Opinione* has given an example of moderation, and its coolness deserves praise. Although a half-Ministerial organ, and a friend of the present system, it has been ready to cite illustrations from republican as well as monarchical example, and draw wisdom from both to strengthen the Constitution of the new Italy.

The official journal has given notice that the Minister of Finance has no intention of giving up his several projects for the benefit of the public income already presented and rejected in Committee. On the reassembling of Parliament they will be again introduced with certain modifications. Such a plan is scarcely blamed by several organs of opinion less under the influence of party, and accustomed to speak with popular authority. The Ministry is bluntly told that having in its schemes encountered defeat, it is its duty to resign. But the Cabinet gives no sign of yielding. If the prospect does not improve of making headway with the present Parliament, it is probable that the remaining expedient of dissolving that Body will be resorted to, and the country have opportunity of sending, if it chooses, new men to represent its will in the Legislature. The enemies of the Ministry are provoked beyond measure that the Cabinet has still left to it such means for saying itself.

The *Nazione* in an article to-day, in opposition to the *Opinione*, which has recommended the Ministry to resign, says: "It is time to speak plainly. It is no longer a question of a minority which seeks by legitimate means to become the majority; nor of a party in Parliament which wishes by legal means to seize power; nor is it a question whether Titius or Sopronius can govern best. No, it is the dynasty and institutions which it is the purpose to break down, and erect the Red Republic upon the ruins of the present order of things. The Ministry has a sad duty to perform, and it will accomplish it, confident in the rectitude of its intentions, and with the interests of the country in view. It will hinder the perverse from carrying out their licentious projects and cause the laws to be respected, and the country shall be the judge of the conduct of those who govern it."

The demonstrations of the week have died away into a murmur, which still comes up to the capital from nearly all the leading cities. At Genoa the Society of the *Reduci dalle patrie Battaglie* has been suppressed by a formal decree of the local authority. A considerable number of arrests have been made in that city of persons charged with signing their names to an address to the Deputy LOMMA after the attempt was made to kill him; the address setting forth doctrine tending to destroy the present royal *régime*, and printed in the three Republican newspapers of Genoa. An emphatic protest against this action, signed by many names, has been printed in the *Movimento*, and copied into other papers. The prisoners are taken to the fortress of Alessandria, in Piedmont.

THE POPE'S DOMINION.

The discourse of His Holiness the Pope, pronounced on the twenty-third anniversary of his inauguration as the head of the Church, has been commented upon in a half-playful tone by certain organs of opinion. PIUS IX. finds nothing going on well outside of Rome. For the rest of the world he has only a sad tone of complaint, but speaks of the Eternal City and its suburbs as wonderfully favored—*questo lembo di terra meraviglioscamente privilegiato*. The Pope made several long voyages in his early life, but of late years he has not been a great traveler. For this reason he can hardly know what vast progress other countries have made, and it is hardly fair in him to be constantly making comparisons to the prejudice of the rest of the world. We, who have Wintered and half-Summered at Rome, know well enough that the market is tolerably well supplied with green vegetables at all seasons, and the wine of San Marino has a fine color and a pleasant flavor. They make good cheese in the neighborhood, both from cows' and goats' milk, and there are other indigenous productions which contribute to the comfort of life. But, in spite of all this, anyone who speaks the truth is obliged to confess that in few countries is agriculture more behind than in the little territory which the Pope praises so highly, and for which he reserves his choicest blessings. The streets of Rome are dirtier than those of any other city, unless it be those of the more neglected parts of New-York. The roads about the Pope's capital are far from being the best in Italy, and some of them are the worst, (many of the houses are the least comfortable, and were it not for the romance of Roman life, no civilized persons would long inhabit them. As to the morality of the population, a comparison would be unkind, and perhaps ungenerous; but it would be safe to say that with all the incense of purification burnt, the people are no better than the rest of the world. There is space to give at least one fact, which is, that according to the latest statistics published, of 4,275 births at Rome in the year, 3,140 were illegitimate. The same authority gives the percentage of illegitimate births in various cities—London 4 per cent., Paris 45, Brussels 53, Munich 91, Vienna 116, Rome 245. As is well known, the capitals of Catholic countries are far in advance of those of Protestant in these irregularities.

PIUS IX. is by no means the worst man in the world, but on the contrary, has many estimable virtues. He is the first victim of his own system. He has seen his own country, Italy, slip from his control; and Spain and Austria have begun to slide rapidly on the opposite track. His authority in his own city is only maintained by foreign soldiers, sent there for political reasons, and not because France or the Emperor approves the policy of the Papacy. Listening to unwise counselors, the Pope still declares that he will not move an inch on the road of progress, or accept the new conditions of the world. There is not yet manifest any spirit of accommodation. The Cardinals are determined to fight it out on the old line, and we shall continue to be witnesses of such exhibitions as that of the case of the Bishop of Linz.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

In a letter received from a young officer of the Italian fleet at Spezzia, I have an account of the civilities exchanged on the occasion of the arrival of the American squadron at that port. The Prince AMEDEO, the young Admiral, with his officers, paid a visit to the American vessels, on which there was feasting and congratulations, and afterward there was a dinner on shore, to which officers of both countries were invited. Toasts, vows of friendship, cordial embraces, and other tokens of good feeling were exchanged, and nothing was lacking to prove that the sentimental alliance which has always existed between the two countries is much strengthened. For several days past the wife of the Prince AMEDEO has been seriously ill at Spezzia.

ANGELICO.

A Good Prospect for a Divorce Suit.

From the Washington Star, July 13.

A few weeks since a young man whose residence is not far from Pennsylvania avenue, and whose young and handsome wife is not in good health, consented to her going to a watering place to recuperate, and in a few days thereafter her Saratoga trunk was checked through to Long Branch, and the pair were separated. One evening last week an acquaintance of the family in passing the residence of the husband heard the piano under the fingers of a skillful performer, and thinking the wife had returned, in a few minutes thereafter informed her father, who, not having been apprised of his daughter's return, was of course surprised, and calling his wife, the fond parents at once proceeded to "MARY'S house," which they found dark, but on trying the door it opened, and they went in. Not finding any one in the house, they were about to leave, but the father having seen a glimmer of light through the keyhole of a bed-room door called "MARY," and went in, when he surprised the husband and a female who was not "MARY," but who had apparently succeeded to her place in the house and its proprietor's affections. The husband rubbed his eyes and swore that he had been fast asleep, and did not know how the female got in there, while his mother-in-law seized the *ci devant* wife by the head and gave her a good pummeling, ending by pushing her down stairs had having his "things" sent her. The mishap so totally sobered my friend from dissipation, that he stopped home last night, and took them to her house, leaving the husband with a good lesson, and an idea that the day was gone to the daughter that she could make her father's house her home in future. It is likely the case will go into Court in a suit for divorce.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Some Recent Utterances of his Prophetship.

The Deseret *News* contains full reports of recent discourses by BRIGHAM YOUNG, to his flock, quite after his usual style. The Mormon leader, especially noticing the danger to which his Church and community are to be exposed by the opening of the Pacific Railroad, and his discourses are largely devoted to urging Mormons to trade with stock of their own halls only, to found coöperative stores, to establish manufactures, in short to depend upon themselves for everything, and to have as little outside intercourse as possible. We give some extracts from his recent discourses:

THE DEVIL'S GOVERNMENT AND HIS OFFICIALS.

Do you think the devil will give us an inch of ground that we do not gain and retain by our own power, or rather by the strength which God bestows upon us? No, not an inch; neither will the inhabitants of the earth if they can help it. Would they let us live any more than they did in Missouri, or Illinois if they found the power to remove us? I think not. But the Lord Almighty is a bulwark around this people, and will be as long as they trust in Him. Were it not for the fortresses of the Almighty, we should have been driven from our homes long before this. What will the world do for us? What will our Government do for us? Why, after settling this country for twenty years, they have at last decided to extend to Utah the benefit of the Land laws—preemption rights, homestead advantages. Judging from the past, if we were to ask them for bread, they would give us a stone, for a fish they would give us a serpent; ask for an egg and they would send us a scorpion. This has been too much the case. The Government is just as good as ever existed; but the administrators of the Government have, in many instances, been the most contemptible men that ever disgraced God's footstool. Some may say this is coming out against the Government. No, it is against wicked administrators.

THE BISHOPS PUNCHED.

Now, Bishops, when you go home do not sit down and be lazy. I like to see the Bishops active. As for myself it does not appear that I am going to have the privilege of resting out; I have enough around me to keep me bright. Go home and organize your relief societies and coöperative stores, and let the poor people take stock in these stores that they may have a chance to make a little. Gather the means due to the perpetual emigration fund. It is a sin and a crime for any man, who is able to do so, cut him off from the Church. He is not fit to be called a Latter-day Saint who will foster and hoard up his money here and let his brethren and sisters starve and suffer to death in the old country. Excuse me for my language, I am a Latter-day Saints and talk just as I have a mind to, and feel any personal "outsider" or "insider," who thinks this people are held together by flattery and smooth words, is greatly mistaken. We ask no odds of the Latter-day Saints or anybody else on earth. If we obey the Gospel we will stand and be dictated by Him, we can build up His Kingdom. Do not be scared at anything I have said. I have talked no worse about "outsiders" than I have about "insiders." I use my liberty, and chasten both saints and "outsiders."

EFFECTS OF THE RAILROAD.

It is said that the railroad was built expressly to overthrow the Latter-day Saints and the work of God on the earth; but it will promote His work. It is put into our hands, we thank him for it, and say, "God bless those who built it; and God bless every good man and every one who speaks well of Zion." But what will be done with them that fight against Zion? We know how they are. Now is the very time spoken of by the prophet, when he says they shall say: "Let her (Zion) be defiled, and let our eye look up on Zion," but they know not the thoughts of the Lord, neither understand they His counsel. They have said, "Zion, we look upon you, and we say you shall be defiled." But they know not that the Lord rules in the hearts of the children of men, turns them as the rivers of water are turned, and governs and controls them at His pleasure. He sets up one here and another there, and pulls down at His pleasure. Kingdoms, thrones and empires come into existence by His word and will, and they pass away whenever He says the word.

THE MANY WIVES PROBLEM.

I have thought a great many times I should like to ask the sisters a question upon another subject entirely—that subject they are always thinking about—namely, plurality of wives. I have thought a thousand times I would ask the female portion of our community whether, if it were left to their option, they would retain the practice of this principle in our midst, or whether they would have it obliterated. I want to tell them a little about it, namely—it is a principle that always has existed and that always will. Have we any reasons to assign for this? There are many that might be given. If from the days of Adam until now every man that has lived on the earth had been a righteous man he would have fulfilled the first commandment, and have got him a wife and have done his part toward replenishing the earth, and subduing and making it like the garden of Eden; and he would have planted the standard of righteousness in his habitation. If this had been the case, the millions and millions that have been killed in battle could have taken the fair daughters of Eve to wife. But men have not been righteous; they have been just about as they are now. They are the lords of the earth, and they will do evil and gratify the lusts of the flesh, and they will not serve God. . . . But suppose if it had been otherwise, we would not have had the wars that have been, and all the fine young men that have died through them might have had families, and there would not have been much reason for any man to have had more than one wife. Another argument used by men and women against plurality of wives is that there are about as many men as there are women. Suppose that to be so. Acknowledge that proposition to be true, and say that there are no more women than men, and that every man should have a wife. What of it? Men will not be righteous, and women are left to desolation and destruction. Read the statistics of such matters in our Eastern cities. In New-York, for instance, from eleven to fourteen thousand young women from 16 to 21 years of age perish annually in the gutters, on the sidewalks, on doorsteps or in the dens around. This is no worse than it is in other places where prostitution prevails. Many would like to prostitute the women of Utah, but I pray they may never be able to do it. So far as the mere number of wives is concerned, I do not care whether I have one, a dozen or forty. A great many ask me how many wives I have; but to tell the honest truth, I never thought enough about it to stop and think. But I will get up the facts in the case and tell every body, so that they may stop asking these questions. I suppose I have a dozen or fifteen that I am taking care of; perhaps a few more; I do not know, and I care nothing about it. I try to do good, and try to save the people; and I say do not let a lady come to destruction. It is grievous to me to think that, right in this city, there should be any necessity for ladies to marry wicked men, which they would not do if the "Mormon" elders would do their duty. It looks as if our young men are indolent and slothful and do not understand the principles of life. I can excuse, however, they will say, "My dear friend and brother BRIGHAM, I cannot get married; why, if I get me a wife, she wants a carriage to ride in, a hired girl to wait upon her, and piano in the parlor to thump upon when she pleases, and I cannot sustain it." I am sorry to say, there is too much truth in this. Now, you young women, tell the young men you will work and help them to live; tell them so that they may marry you. There are a great many single men in our midst who ought to have wives, and a great many young women who ought to have husbands. There is a radical wrong somewhere. Now, sisters, what shall we do? Shall we take more wives than one, or shall we not? If we do not, it will not help the case with those who do not take any; they will not get any because we have only one; and we should see hundreds and thousands of our females with no home, nobody to protect them, nobody that they can call husband, and they would wander off. Shall we do this or not? If the men will be righteous all will be right.

A PROPOSITION.

They have said a great deal in Washington with regard to our having more wives than one. I have said in public, and have written, that if they will each one get a wife and be true to her and strictly virtuous, and then will cease the nation to follow the same course, we will submit to their wishes and have but one wife. Here is a bargain—if you will have no more than one woman we will not. But the thing is here—they want women but no wives. We take many women but we make wives and mothers of them and they are not cast off; and their children have the privilege of bearing the name of the fathers instead of being cast off. As I saw an advertisement not long since of a young man, hailing from the West, who claimed to be a son of a certain gentleman in Congress, but the gentleman advertised that he had no son of that name in the West. No, he cast him off, of course, and refused to own him. I say God will damn the man and the nation that will act so; God will damn the nation in which women, with no arm to shield and protect them, are sedduced and left to young lives their lost, fallen and degraded condition. God bless you. Amen.

A NEW THING IN RAILROADING.—The difficult feat of running a railway train without a locomotive has been accomplished by a conductor on a road "not a thousand miles from" Springfield. On arriving at a station on his route one evening his engine became disabled, and the nearest locomotive was kept two depots ahead. Unhitching his lame horse, and telegraphing to have the locomotive in readiness on his arrival, our conductor shouted "All aboard," ordered "Off brakes," and the heavily loaded cars went on down the grade like mad, without the hindrance of the reverse steam process, and with no bell or whistle to warn people from the crossings. By superhuman efforts of the brakeman the train was stopped at the first station. Then it was let loose on its travels through the deep cuts and dense darkness, over half a dozen bridges and around the narrow curves, making the desired depot a few minutes ahead of time, where the horse of the adventure stepped out and cheerily ordered the engineer to hitch on his machine.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican, July 12.*

THE MUNICIPAL RING.

A Democratic View of the Machine—Possible Mutiny in the Tammany Camp—The Germans vs. The Irish Element—More Business Coming to Judge-Sumner—Scramble for the Police and District Court Benches.

Three or four weeks ago we gave the readers of the TIMES an inkling of the preliminary movements of the political Ring that controls the destinies of this City, and enumerated the list of the candidates for Judges of the higher Courts whose claims were under discussion, or supposed already been determined on by the powers that be as nominees for the Bench at the Fall election. Since that time numerous other candidates for judicial honors have appeared above the surface, and are pushing their claims with zeal; but owing to their great number and their conflicting interests, and more especially to the absence of the great head and chief of the "Ring," PETER B. SWEENY, who is off on a pleasure tour in Europe, nothing of a decisive character has been arrived at beyond what has already been stated. Meanwhile the "Ring" itself is becoming the subject of rather sharp criticism and comment in certain quarters of the Democratic camp, and signs of mutiny begin to show themselves in the ranks of the disaffected. The infallibility of the Tammany triumvirate—SWEENY, TWEED and CONNOLLY—whose decrees have been wont to command such implicit obedience, begins to be questioned, and doubts are expressed whether the advantages to be gained in the smooth working of the machine by the lodgment of unlimited power in the hands of a Ring of three fat office-holders fairly compensate for the loss of all individual freedom among the rank and file. The *Citizen* has the hardihood to publish, for the benefit of its uninitiated readers, a detailed account of the organization and character of this terrible power called the "Ring," and the picture is by no means a flattering one. After informing its readers that the "Ring" proper consists of "PETER B. SWEENY, Chamberlain of the City of New-York; WM. M. TWEED, Deputy Street Commissioner, Supervisor and Senator, (all rolled into one single gentleman of goodly proportions,) and RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller of the municipal finances," the account goes on to state:

WHO ARE THE ALLIES OF THE RING.

Closely allied with the three principal mastespirits are others, friends, associates, or politicians of less importance; and around these revolve lesser satellites. We may name the following, who frequently appear in public affairs, and who have been called the "Ring": HENRY J. SMITH, the intimate friend and *alter ego* of PETER B. SWEENY; ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, another intimate friend, who is also son-in-law of RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, and at present Assistant Corporation Counsel; with the promise of the place of Surrogate in exchange; JOHN J. BRADDY, a close friend of the Chamberlain, a State Senator and sure of reélection; A. OAKEY HALL, our eccentric but talented Mayor, who says and writes more bright things and commits more stupid blunders than any politician we know; MATHEW HIGGINS, who held the place of Comptroller before RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, and who is now Police Commissioner, and very discontented with himself and his friends because he was persuaded not to insist upon a renomination, when he could have been elected to a certainty; ELIAS PORTER, Grand Sachem, Judge of the Supreme Court, who promises to be independent, and was made to eat humble pie and issue naturalization papers by the thousand to buy his peace and a continuance on the Bench; JAMES O'BRIEN, who represents the rowdy element, who have no brains, but abundance of muscle, and who has been promised the appropriate position of Sheriff, where he can use his force—if he pleases—for the public good.

THE SEETHING CROWD BELOW.

Below these is a seething crowd of political humanity which it is almost unnecessary to describe or name; each individual possessed of more or less control, but each dependent solely for political existence upon SWEENY, TWEED and CONNOLLY. One or two of these, like JIMMY HAYES, have made a bitter fight against, and have proved so troublesome that they have been forced into coalition, but the others hold their places only as a reward for subserviency. If they quarrel or rebel they are punished without mercy, are promptly expelled from office, and are refused the slightest consideration; obedience is the price of their political livings. These underlings exist in various grades down to the liquor seller who gives a few free drinks to thirsty voters, and is rewarded by being allowed to keep a corner grocery and set the law at defiance in trivial ways, such as robbing passengers, or "mashing" the skull of a personal enemy or a respectable citizen.

This is the "regular machine," and a wonderful and admirably-constructed and conducted machine it is; for the wheels work smoothly, the pulleys run without creaking, and fit into one another perfectly, while everything is kept well oiled and greased from the public funds of our wealthy citizens. If anybody wants a villainous contrivance to keep a free people out of their rights, let them copy this model. Voting with us is fast becoming a farce, and the privilege of the ballot a right of doubtful value.

WHAT THE RING DOES FOR US.

As for what this mahinery does for us, the condition of our streets, the increase of our expenses, the appearance of our wharves, and the character of our Common Council fully exhibit. Ours is the worst and most expensively governed city in the universe. No respectable man would let an ordinance go associate with one. We elect prize-fighters to represent us in the Senate, and State Prison convicts to make municipal laws or enforce the behests of Courts. We cannot build a court-house or widen a street without the expenditure of double the necessary amount of money; we cannot make a contract without a share of the proceeds being secured to some official, while peculation and venality are almost universal among the members of our City Government.

When a prominent Democratic paper talks after this manner about the leaders of its party and their management it is safe to conclude that there is serious disaffection in the Tammany camp. But the

SIGNS OF MUTINY

are not confined to these rare outspoken protestations of Democratic journals. It descends to the rank and file, and what is still worse for the perpetuity of the Tammany Ring, as now organized, it is beginning to assume a form involving prejudices of nationality and race. The foreign element which constitutes four-fifths of the strength of the Democratic Party in this City is beginning to be distracted by mutual jealousies and envy. The Germans who, during the last few years, have increased in numbers faster than any other naturalized citizens among us, are beginning to demand of the Ring political consideration in some measure corresponding with their voting power. They are no longer satisfied that the Irish shall control the party and hold all the offices while they content themselves with selling *lager-beer* and voting the "straight" ticket. They demand that the sceptre, so long swayed by Dublin and Cork, shall be transferred to Amsterdam and Berlin. They complain that they have no representation, either in the "Ring" or among the "allies" thereof, and as a consequence get scarcely any show in the distribution of the spoils; and the "Ring" are beginning to see that these complaints and demands must be heeded. They are no longer to be ignored or stifled, nor can their Teutonic desires be satisfied forevermore with the single name of HORTMAN, whether as actual Governor or prospective President. He is only a make-believe German after all, and not one of his progenitors has ever seen Fatherland for three generations back. The Teutons want a real German, and if the Ring thing more tangible. They demand their share of the municipal and county offices—heads of departments, clerkships, court officials, judgeships, &c.—now mostly filled by Irishmen.

This it is that the Tammany Ring, which has hitherto been almost entirely in the interest of our Irish fellow-citizens, is annoyed and puzzled to know what to do in this new dilemma. They understand full well the "cohesive power of public plunder," but they are beginning to fear that the cohesion may not last unless the plunder is more equally distributed; and if the Teutons is to have his full share, according to numbers, it becomes a question whether the Celt, who has heretofore had the whole, will remain steadfast under the new apportionment.

These considerations, combined with the multiplication of candidates for the various offices who are now swarming toward the Capitol of Tammany as they never swarmed before, have greatly distracted the counsels of the chiefs and warriors of that venerable old wigwam, so that up to the present time nothing has been definitely settled upon either point in regard to a few of the leading offices, and it is not likely that much headway will be made in selecting the standard bearers for the coming election until the return of PETER B. SWEENY from his European tour and the advent of cooler weather. With regard to

THE JUDICIARY,

which is of most concern to the great body of honest people in the community, it is gratifying to know that a portion, at least, of our Democratic rulers who compose the Ring and their allies are impressed with the necessity of putting in nomination men who will not be, as many have been hitherto, a disgrace to the Bench. Whether they will prove to be numerous or powerful enough to control the selection of candidates, remains to be seen. It has been hinted, as stated in a previous article, that Judge CLERKE shall not get the renomination for the Supreme Court Bench, but test the Anti-Tammany strength likely to be developed in his favor, in case he should see fit to run independently, should prove disastrous, there is a talk now of giving him the Tammany nomination for the vacant seat in the Court of Appeals. For his successor on the Superior Bench, Recorder HACKETT and Jas. H. COLEMAN continue to be spoken of.

For the Superior Court it is settled that Judge MCCUNN and Judge FLAMMARAT shall both be renominated, and for Judge PETHIAN's place Jno. E. BURRILL, Gen. SHAW, Ex-Judge MORGAN and Wm. E. CURTIS are spoken of. The first and the last are well qualified for the place, and would give satisfaction to the Bar and to the community generally.

Nothing is settled with regard to Judge BARRETT's successor on the Common Pleas Bench, Judge QUINN, of the First District Court, and Judge LOEW, of the Fifth District, both want the place, but neither is considered by the profession as hardly up to the judicial standard of the colleagues with whom they would be associated.—Judges DALY and BRADY.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr., still secures to the Reservoirship, in case HACKETT goes to the Supreme Bench, but it is said that TWEED, Sr., has the good sense not to encourage the ambitious longings of his son in that direction.

For Coroner, in place of BOTTIGER, TONY HARTMAN, the funny man of the last Legislature, has the inside track, and is confident he will win. SCHIRMER is also a candidate for reélection, and, as they are both from Fatherland, there can be no rivalry on the score of nationality.

POLICE JUSTICES.

Vacancies occur in all the District Courts, both Police and Civil, and as there are eighteen Justices to be elected, the candidates are almost without number.

First District.—The names most frequently canvassed for Police Justices of the First District, in place of Judges DOWLING and HOGAN, are these two gentlemen themselves, both of whom are candidates for renomination, together with THOS. COMAN, President of the Board of Aldermen, and JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk of the Common Council. These might be much more capable men than either of those named

business between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock, they started for home, and when about half-way up the river, one of the children, a little girl about two years of age, accidentally fell overboard by approaching too near the side of the vessel. She was carried swiftly away by the tide, and the elder daughter, thinking it possible to rescue her, leaped in after her. She swam for a considerable distance, but seeing that the child had disappeared for the last time and was drowned, turned in the direction of the boat, but before reaching it she became completely exhausted and exhibited signs of drowning. The mother, a lady of about 45 years, seeing that a similar fate to that of the child awaited her only remaining daughter, plunged wildly into the water to rescue her, but before she could reach her side, the girl too was a victim to the merciless waters. The mother would have drowned also but for the timely action of the little boy who still remained in the boat, and who seized an oar and pushed the vessel close to his mother, and seizing her by the hair kept her above the surface of the water until assistance arrived. She lies in a critical condition. The bodies have been recovered and an inquest held by Coroner Hicks. The young lady was about 22 years of age, and but a short time married. She was an actress, belonging to the Olympic Theatre, Brooklyn, and was known on the bills as Miss Louise Fischer.

ACTION OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Dismissal of a Complaint Against the Superintendent—Transfers of Sergeants and Patrolmen.

The Police Commissioners held an important and protracted meeting yesterday. A complaint against Superintendent Kennedy, made by Dr. John B. Wood, one of the editors of the Sun, was presented and read in the following words:

Metropolitan Police District, ss.—John B. Wood being duly sworn doth depose and say as follows: I reside at No. 103 East Twenty-fourth-street. On the evening of the opening of the Westmoreland House (the date of which I do not now remember, but the date of which I can hereafter show,) John A. Kennedy, then Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, in the Westmoreland House, having been asked the origin of the difficulty between himself and myself, said to Mr. Amos J. Cummings that I had stolen something from his room or office, and for that offence he had expelled me from his room or office, and that this was the origin of said difficulty. I hereby state and declare that such statement made by Mr. Kennedy was absolutely false and malicious. As I understand that Kennedy, when in the Police District, is always on duty as Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, I claim and allege that in making the above statement he was guilty of improper and unofficer-like conduct. I, therefore, request that he be charged with, tried for, and if found guilty of the offence, that he be adequately punished therefor.

JOHN B. WOOD.

The document was sworn to by Mr. Hawley, as Chief Clerk, on the 13th inst., and has appended as witnesses the names of Hon. Thomas C. Acton Saybrook, Amos J. Cummings, editor of the Sun, and Patrick Keady, of Brooklyn.

After a lengthy consideration of this document, the Board ordered it to be indorsed: "In the judgment of the Board it is a proper case for civil suit only."

The subject of transfers was then taken up, and the following shiftings of Sergeants and Patrolmen from and to the precincts and posts attached to their names were ordered:

SERGEANTS.

John Kelly, Forty-second Precinct to Thirty-first Precinct.
Richard Cornwell, Eleventh Precinct to Forty-second Precinct.
William E. Brown, Fourteenth Precinct to Eleventh Precinct.
Barnet L. Phillips, Twelfth Precinct to Fourth District Court.
Wm. W. Dilks, Fourth District Court to Twelfth Precinct.
Christopher C. Wright, Forty-fourth Precinct to Forty-third Precinct.
John Dufour, Forty-eighth Precinct to Forty-fourth Precinct.
Henry Hutchinson, Eighteenth Precinct to Twenty-ninth Precinct.
Wm. A. Van Dusen, Twenty-eighth Precinct to Eleventh Precinct.
Chas. H. Woodward, Twenty-seventh Precinct to Twenty-eighth Precinct.
Arthur O'Rourke, Twenty-ninth Precinct to Twenty-seventh Precinct.

PATROLMEN.

Wm. A. Martinett, Fourteenth Precinct to Twenty-ninth Precinct.
Daniel Webster, Forty-eighth Precinct to Fifteenth Precinct.
Chas. McDougal, Twenty-second Precinct to Yonkers.
Michael Avrey, Thirtieth Precinct to Twenty-second Precinct.
Stephen Walmsley, Eleventh Precinct to Fourteenth Precinct.
Marcus Horbett, Fourth Precinct to Twenty-first Precinct.
Z. H. Mullin, Fourth Precinct to Twenty-first Precinct.
Samuel Keeler, Forty-seventh Precinct to Forty-sixth Precinct.
John Reynolds, Twenty-sixth Precinct to Third Precinct.
Richard Holladay, Third Precinct to Twenty-sixth Precinct.
—— Laird, Third Precinct to Ninth Precinct.
Michael Welsh, Ninth Precinct to Third Precinct.
Roundsman De Clue, Forty-fourth Precinct to Forty-third Precinct.
Charles H. Orser, Twentieth Precinct to Fifteenth Precinct.
Chas. B. Carman, Fifteenth Precinct to Twentieth Precinct.
Gabriel Aguier, First Precinct to Sixth Precinct.
John H. Brown, First Precinct, to Sixth Precinct.
Levi W. Peirce, Seventh Precinct, to Sixth Precinct.
Andrew Whitehead, First Precinct, to Sixth Precinct.
John Standley, Forty-sixth Precinct, to Forty-fifth Precinct.
John Reardon, Forty-sixth Precinct, to Forty-fifth Precinct.
John Powell, Forty-eighth Precinct, to Forty-fifth Precinct.
Charles H. Reinisch, Fire Marshal's Office, to Twenty-ninth Precinct.

THE WALL-STREET USURERS.

The Indictments Issued, but the Names not Divulged.

Immediately after the disposition of the case of Policeman Campbell for the killing of Long, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, the Grand Jury entered and handed in a large batch of indictments. The names of the parties indicted were withheld from the Press, and the Clerk on being asked if he could state if any of them related to the charges of usury, without giving the names, said he was not at liberty to answer; from which it was inferred that the Grand Jury had actually brought the "bulls" and "bears" to bay.

Coroners' Cases.

Two or three weeks ago a miss Carlisle was severely injured on the head and body by being kicked and trampled by a horse on board one of the Weehawken Ferry-boats. She was removed to St. Luke's Hospital in an insensible condition, and lingered until yesterday, when death ensued. The remains were removed to the late residence of deceased at the corner of Twelfth and Fourth streets, where Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest. Deceased was a native of this City, aged 2[illegible], and a teacher in one of the public schools.

Coroner Flynn held an inquest yesterday over the remains of Edward Jewett, the man who committed suicide at No. 153 Sixth-avenue, by shooting himself. No new facts were elicited and the customary verdict was rendered.

The remains of an unknown man were picked up yesterday in the North River, near Seventeenth-street, and subsequently removed to the Morgue for inquest by Coroner Flynn.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.
No Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.
Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
62—First Nat. Bank vs. Green et al.	124—Haskins vs. Erie and New-England R. R. Co.
[illegible]—Blancard vs. Winter.	139—Haches et al. vs. Conver Weaving Co.
[illegible]—Haselmeyer vs. Herman.	140—Reppliar vs. Phillips et al.
[illegible]—Permly vs. Brown.	145—Carter vs. Harley.
[illegible]—Haskins vs. Hudson, &c., Suspension Bridge.	146—Griscom vs. Wright.
	154—McGnade vs. Isaacs.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Calendar called by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
—Smith vs. Hillyer.	3384—Willsey vs. Martine.
—Berheimer vs. Muller.	3389—Meyer vs. Bacon.
—Darling vs. McFadden.	3392—Devoe vs. Coulter.
3412—Terry vs. Link.	3396—Barber vs. Wade.
[illegible]—Bradner vs. Kronshaar.	3407—Bamberger vs. Levy.
[illegible]—Dillon vs. Levy.	3406—De Camp vs. Schuster.
[illegible]—Cropsey vs. Turner.	3400—Thompson vs. Weir.
[illegible]—Fisher vs. Whitehead.	3401—Vetmister vs. Charlton.
[illegible]—Crowley vs. Crispin.	3402—Evers vs. Charlton.
[illegible]—Baldwin vs. Ladue.	3403—Roing vs. Carrington.
[illegible]—Crane vs. Harris.	3404—Heights vs. Fulda.
3377—Henry vs. Le Barren.	3405—Moore vs. The Betting M. Co.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Hackett, Recorder—Court opens at 11 A. M.

David J. Gomperts, selling obscene books.	Jacob Scheller, grand larceny.
Joseph Acker, burglary.	Andrew Ruff, grand larceny.
Henry Block, burglary.	Ellen Reynolds, grand larceny.
Harry Smith, burglary.	Jane A. Johnson, grand larceny.
Henry Kane, burglary.	Mary Brown, grand larceny.
James Murphy, grand larceny.	
Louisa Kelly, grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 15.
By Judge Barnard.
Kirtland et al. vs. Schenck et al.; case settled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 15.
By Judge Sutherland.
In the matter of the application of John N. Kiting, &c.; order granted.
Scudder et al. vs. High et al.; order granted.
Hirsch vs. Klein; order granted.
In the matter of Edward Schell, trustee, &c.; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 15.
By Judge McCunn.
Dilger vs. Maguire; judgment for a specific performance granted; plaintiff to pay over any sum defendants may have paid on mortgage, five per cent. allowance granted. In case any difference arise in regard to form of papers, then reference is ordered to William M. Tweed, Jr., to settle such difference.
Brown vs. Windmuller; referred to J. Godfrey.
The Bridgeport Fire and Marine Insurance Company vs. Brewster; motion to file security for costs granted.
Guest vs. The Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company; motion for permanent injunction granted.
O'Mahony vs. Belmont; motion for stay denied.
Monyer vs. Monyer; motion to confirm Referee's report and for judgment of divorce granted.
By Judge Monell.
Jennings vs. O'Neill; see decision with Clerk at Special Term.
Ewald vs. Ewald; the same.
Leslie vs. Buddensick; motion granted with $10 costs.
Harrison vs. Smith; settled.
Campbell vs. Wood, &c.; motion granted.
Sacia vs. Purcell; motion denied.
Lee vs. Frankfelt; motion granted.
Bennett vs. Lohman; order for judgment granted.
Grattan vs. Mann; motion granted.
Fisher vs. Vanderhoof; motion granted.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.
Before Judge Blatchford.
CLAIM OF RENT.

In the matter of Truman Merrifield, bankrupt.—This case came before the Court on the following agreed statement of facts: The bankrupt filed his petition Dec. 2[illegible], 1868, at which time he had a stock of goods at No. 2[illegible]0 Water-street, which premises he occupied under a verbal lease from B. Stephens and others from May 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869, at a rent of $1,800 a year, and the taxes on the property. Upon filing the petition the bankrupt surrendered his property to the Register, John Fitch, and delivered to him the key of said store and the Register placed a man in charge of the property. After the appointment of an assignee on the 27th day of February, 1869, the person in charge of the stock of goods, by direction of the Register, delivered the key to the assignee, March 2, 1869, who sent the same to an auctioneer, with directions to take possession of and sell the said stock of goods. The auctioneer immediately took an inventory of the stock, and the same was sold on March 25, 1869, and the goods immediately afterward were removed. The possession of the premises could have been delivered to any one who required it on or at any time after the 1st of April; but it was not till the last week in April that application was made to the assignee for the keys of the place, when they were immediately delivered. The store had been unoccupied by the assignee since the 1st of April, and he was not aware at the time of his appointment, nor until the end of April, who was the landlord of the building, or entitled to the rent. The owners of the building made a written lease, on Feb. 1, to the Barstow Stove Company, to rent the said premises to them at the rate of $2,000 a year, of which the assignee had no knowledge, and no application was made by the Barstow Stove Company to him for possession of the premises, till the last week in April, when they were immediately delivered. The owners, B. Stevens and others claim to be paid by the assignee the rent of said premises from Dec. 2[illegible], 1868, to Feb. 1, 1869, at the rate of $1,800 a year, amounting to $165 [illegible]. The Barstow Stove Company claim to be paid by the assignee the full rent of the premises for the three months of February, March and April, at the rate of $2,000 a year, or $500.

Blatchford, J.—I think that the assignee ought to pay rent for the store from Dec. 2[illegible], 1868, to April 1, 1869, at the rate of $1,800 per annum, and for no other period at any rate.

E. M. Willett for the claimants; C. W. Bangs for the assignee.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.
APPEAL IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Morris Kyler, bankrupt.—Blatchford, J.—This is a motion to dismiss appeals taken to this Court from a decision made by the District Court on the 6th of May, 1869, rejecting and expunging from the proceedings herein certain debts and the proofs thereof. The evidence of such decision is an order made by the District Court on the 6th of May, 1869, and filed in that Court on that day, rejecting and expunging such debts and proofs. The appeals were claimed and notices given thereof to the Clerk of the District Court and to the assignee as prescribed in the eighth section of the act by notices, each of which states that the appeal claimed is an appeal "from the decision of the Judge of the District Court aforesaid, made on the 6th day of May, 1869, refusing to allow the claim" of the appellant. These are the only appeals which appear to have been claimed, and the only notices which appear to have been given of any appeals. The eighth section of the act provides, that where a supposed creditor whose claim is rejected appeals from the decision of the District Court to the Circuit Court of the same District, the appeal shall not be allowed unless it is claimed and notice thereof given to the Clerk of the District Court and to the assignee, within ten days after the entry of the decision appealed from. In the present case, no appeal from such decision of the District Court was claimed, nor was any notice of any such appeal given within ten days after the 6th of May, 1869. The point taken on the part of the appellants, that because the order of the District Court entered on the 6th of May, 1869, awarded to the assignee costs to be taxed to be paid by the creditors whose debts were rejected, and ordered that the assignee recover judgment against them therefor, and have execution against them therefor, it was not an order from which an appeal could be taken, and that an appeal could be taken only from a decree to be entered, after the taxation of the costs, embodying the decision rejecting the claims and judgment for a sum certain as taxed costs, only goes to show that the alleged creditors, in appealing from the decision, as a decision made on the 6th of May, 1869, appealed prematurely. As the appeals from the decision actually appealed from were not claimed and noticed within ten days after the entry of such decision, they must be dismissed.

E. L. Fancher for the appellants; Osborn Brothers for the assignee.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.
Before Commissioner Shields.
THE POST OFFICE CASE.

The examination of William H. Higgins, an employe in the establishment of S. B. Chittenden & Co., who is charged with retaining a letter addressed to the First National Bank, was postponed yesterday at the solicitation of Ex-Judge Stuart, the defendant's counsel. The case has excited a great deal of attention among those who are acquainted with the accused. The examination will be continued on Saturday morning.

TROUBLE BETWEEN AN IRISH AND DUTCH WOMAN.

Mary Wagner, of No. 3[illegible] Eldridge-street, charged Mary Williams, an occupant of the same house, with intercepting and destroying a letter which had been left for her by a Post Office carrier in her absence. It appeared that the loss of the missive had occasioned some very boisterous language between the two women. Mrs. Wagner was present with her son, a child of 5 years of age, and when questioned by Assistant District-Attorney Jackson, she admitted receiving the letter, but claimed that the boy had either lost or destroyed it. She was discharged.

Before Commissioner Betts.
THE ALLEGED BOUNTY FRAUDS.

The investigation of Patrick McMahon, who is charged with bounty frauds, was called for yesterday, but O'Mara, the chief witness and complainant failed to appear, and it transpired that he had been paid his claim, and absented himself from the trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 15.
Before Judge Monell.
INJUNCTION—INTERPRETATION OF LEASE.

Benjamin R. Winthrop vs. William Hiles.—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction, and involved the interpretation of the lease. The plaintiff leased to defendant certain premises in Houston-street, describing them in the lease as "premises No. [illegible] East Houston-street." The premises consisted both of front and rear buildings, and though the plaintiff understood that he was renting the front building alone, the defendant claimed rent from the occupants of the rear building, and on their refusal to pay took proceedings to dispossess. The plaintiff obtained an injunction to restrain such proceedings, and motion is now made to set that injunction aside. The affidavits of the parties to the action are in direct conflict with each other, but the plaintiff is sustained as to what were the premises leased by some outside testimony.

The Court was of opinion that the evidence respecting the lease could be heard on the proceedings to dispossess, and dissolved the injunction.

Sophia Ewald vs. Robert Ewald.—This is an action for divorce, and in various forms has been frequently before the Court. The present motion was one to fix the amount of alimony, in deciding which Judge Monell makes the following order, in which he not only directs the payment of a certain sum, but, also, that if he has not got it, he shall work to earn it:

Order.—It is admitted by the defendant that he is earning by his labor from twelve to thirteen dollars a week; and I am justified by other evidence as well as by the appearance of the defendant, in finding that he is capable of earning in the trade which he pursues a considerably larger sum. The plaintiff is entitled to be supported by her husband pending the suit, and if the latter has no other means of paying for such support, he must labor for it. The plaintiff may have an order requiring the defendant to pay her $10 a week for her support, to commence from the entering of the order, and also $25 to aid her in prosecuting the action.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.
DECISIONS.
By Judge Gilbert.

John N. Edwards vs. Caroline G. Whitman; order to amend.
Frances Eleanor Payne vs. Thomas H. Braisted, Jr., &c.; report of Abel Crooke, referee, due $1,[illegible]; judgment, &c.; three suits.
Richard E. Packer vs. Rachel Monroe et al.; order to publish summons, &c., in Hempstead and Jamaica.
James Stanton vs. Edward T. Tompkins et al.; reference to Jackson O. Dykeman to take proofs of claim.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—JULY 15.
Before Judge Cardozo.

The Court opened this morning at 10:30 o'clock, but the absence of prisoners, jurors and witnesses gave promise, as it afterward resulted, that little business was to be done.

ASSAULT ON THE JUDICIARY.

James Goldin is the driver of an express wagon, and was driving with his usual expeditiousness across Broadway, in the neighborhood of Eighth-street. Judge Jones, of the Superior Court, happening to be going up town, and at the moment crossing John's line of travel, and fearing to be run over, raised his cane for the purpose of arresting the speed of the horse.

This act excited the wrath of Goldin somewhat, who struck at the Judge with his whip, hitting him on the hat, and for this he was indicted for assault and battery. The prisoner expressed penitence through his counsel, not only because he had been provoked to hit any one, but more particularly because the person thus hit happened to be a Judge. He seemed to give assurance that if he did so hit any one again, he would more carefully discriminate in the person. The Judge suspended sentence until to-morrow morning, so that he might inform himself in relation to what punishment, if any, should be inflicted.

MURDER.

Matthew Campbell, a Police officer, was arraigned on an indictment for murder in the first degree, in having shot and killed Morris Long, during the recent disturbances in the First Ward. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and stated that he was unprepared to go to trial in the absence of counsel. It was subsequently arranged that A. J. Vanderpoel and Charles S. Spencer should take charge of the prisoner's defence, and a new panel of one hundred jurors was ordered for Wednesday morning next, to which time the trial was adjourned.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow at 11 A. M.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Before Recorder Hackett.
MURDER IN A SHANTY ON THE CLIFFS.

John Hilbert, accused of murdering Eliza Callahan in a squatter's shanty situated among the steep rocks in Sixty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, known as the Cliffs, on the 7th of March last, was placed on trial. Considerable evidence was elicited, the most of which was furnished by persons living in huts near the scene of the occurrence. The prosecution showed that the prisoner and the deceased woman occupied the shanty, and that both were frequently in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

Margaret May testified that she was informed of the act by a son of the prisoner, a little boy, who came to her shanty, and, after awakening her, said to her, "For God's sake get up; Eliza is dead;" witness found the woman lying on the floor dead, and helped to place the corpse on a bed, after which she swept out the room; she said that Hilbert and his companion had quarreled on the day previous, during which she struck him in the left eye with a poker, while he shook her by the hair.

Captain John C. Helme, of the Thirty-first Precinct, testified to having found the deceased with her head badly cut, neck swollen, arms swollen and black and blue; there was a cudgel in the corner of the room with clots of blood on it, and also a coat covered with matted hair and blood. The defence produced the prisoner's son as a witness, proving that deceased entered the shanty and dropped down beside the bed, where she remained until morning, when it was discovered that she was dead. The case was submitted to the jury, who rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. The prisoner was then sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

MURDER COMMITTED BY A SAILOR.

Stephen Jones was arraigned for killing a sailor on board the steamship *Ladonia*, lying near Burling-slip, on the 27th of March. The stabbing occurred during a drunken quarrel, and the prisoner claims to have acted in self-defence. The witnesses for the prosecution were all of them sailors and off to sea, rendering it necessary to order a postponement of the case. The trial was fixed for the August term, but subsequently the prisoner was discharged on his own recognizance, the prosecuting officer claiming that it would be impossible for him to produce his witnesses.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.
Before Judge Kelly.

The names of thirty-seven defendants were on the calendar yesterday morning, fifteen of them charged with assault and battery, twenty-one with petit larceny, one with false pretences.

AN AFRICO-TEUTONIC DIFFICULTY.

George Brothers, a colored man, was brought up for striking a German woman, named Sarah Barnard, and pushing her down a cellar. Brothers' witnesses all testified that they saw the assault, but that it was made by another man, and furthermore that there was no cellar there for Sarah to tumble down into. The Judge concluded that Brothers was the wrong man, and discharged him.

STRIKING A BOY WITH A RAKE.

A well-dressed little boy, Samuel H. Hill, complained of having been beat over the head with a rake in the hands of John Conly. This happened in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue. The testimony showed that the boy, with others, was troubling Conly's horse, which provoked him to strike at one of them, who proved to be the complainant. The Court sentenced Conly to ten days' imprisonment and $25 fine.

STEALING A WATCH.

John E. Denthalt charged Mary Riley with stealing his watch and money in a disreputable house in Wooster-street. There was a doubt in the evidence whether some other person might not have been the thief, and Mary was discharged. She was a fair looking girl of seventeen—not irredeemable.

The remaining cases consisted of thefts of vests, lead pipes, $5 bills and petty assaults.

POLICE COURTS.
The Tombs—Quinn, Justice.
FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

Minnie Alstadt, a domestic, stole from her employer, Otto Hoym, the German tragedian, a few days ago, the sum of $[illegible] in money and $120 worth of dresses and other articles. The larceny was committed in the residence of Mr. Hoym at Fort Lee, N. J., and the girl made her escape to this City with her plunder, which she left in the custody of Charles Selle and his wife, at the corner of Greenwich and Cedar streets. Minnie then proceeded on a trip to Philadelphia, where Detective Tiemann traced her. He proceeded to that city on Tuesday, and returned yesterday with his prisoner. She had a portion of the stolen money in her possession, and made a free confession of her guilt and the whereabouts of the remainder of the stolen property. Detective Tiemann subsequently succeeded in recovering from Mrs. Selle some of the clothing and $216 in cash, the husband being arrested on a charge of receiving stolen property with guilty knowledge. Both of the accused were arraigned before the Magistrate, who remanded them for further examination.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.
A LOSING WAGER.

William Lee, a negro, was committed in default of $1,[illegible] bail for trial at the General Sessions, for robbing Washington Brockenbury of his watch and chain.

Essex Market—Mansfield, Justice.
THE VREELAND ABANDONMENT CASE.

The examination of this very singular and interesting case was not continued yesterday, but was adjourned until to-day at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Vreeland, the complainant, was present with Mr. Henry C. J. Nebley, her counsel. The aged and wealthy husband did not make his appearance, however, for some unexplained reason. He is a resident of New-Jersey, but he furnished bonds to answer the charge of abandonment in this City. It is said that the defence are considerably irritated because the particulars of the case have been made public.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 15, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	121	300 Mar. Min. Co.	[illegible]
10,000 do.	120¾	300 Pacific Mail	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C. '62	124	300 West. U. T.	[illegible]
10,000 do.	124	600 Wells-Fargo	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C. '67	120¾	13 A. M. U. Ex.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] U. S. Ex.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 6s, Cur.	107¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Tenn. 6s, ex c.	[illegible]	[illegible] Hud. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] N. C. St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] N. C. St. 6s, new	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] S. C. St. 6s, new	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12,000 Mo. State 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000 Ala. St. 8s, B.	[illegible]	[illegible] T., W. & W.	[illegible]
2,000 Mich. State 7s, War loan	101	200 Harlem R.	[illegible]
1,000 La. 6s, Lev. B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 N. Y. St. B. L. B.	[illegible]	400 Reading	[illegible]
1,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	[illegible]	200 Mich. Cen.	134
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Mich. C. 8s, n. b.	[illegible]	1000 Lake Sh. & M. So.	107
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Tol. & W. con. bds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M.	[illegible]	200 Ill. Cen.	144½
4,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st	101½	200 Clev. & Pitts.	106½
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	[illegible]	200 Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
6,000 O. & Miss. Con. Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible] C. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
7,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s Bds.	[illegible]	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	117½
2,000 St. L. & Iron M.	[illegible]	50 C. C., Cin. & In. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200 Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]
5,000 N. J. Cen. n. b.	100½	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st West Div.	[illegible]	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200 Ohio & Miss. R.	[illegible]
16 Ninth Nat. Bank	[illegible]	300 N. J. C. R.	[illegible]
30 Seventh Ward Bk.	[illegible]	41 Chic., B. & Q.	[illegible]
20 Bank New-York	137	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 Cent. Nat. Bank	[illegible]	200 H. & St. J. R.	[illegible]
17 do.	110	[illegible]	[illegible]
20 Fourth Nat. Bk.	[illegible]	100 Morris & Es. R.	[illegible]
200 Quick. Mining Co.	[illegible]	100 Col., C. & Ind. C.	[illegible]
100	[illegible]	100 H. & St. J. Pf.	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	120¾	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68.	120½
127,000 do.	[illegible]	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Cs.	110¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64	121½	2,000 do.	110¾
21,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	[illegible]	5,000 do.	110¾
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	120½	22,000 U. S. 6s Cur.	107¼
115,000 do.	120½	10,000 do.	107¼
9,000 do.	120½	10,000 do.	107¼
25,000 do.	120½	45,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	120¾
210,000 do.	120½	30,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62, bd.	124
1,500 do.	120½		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. St. 6s	[illegible]	100 Hudson R.	181½
4,000 do.	62½	200 do.	181½
21,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	[illegible]	50 Harlem R.	146
1,000 So. Car. St. 6s, n.	[illegible]	100 do. bet. call	145½
2,000 N. C. St. 6s	[illegible]	100 Reading	94½
30,000 N. C. St. 6s, new	[illegible]	500 do.	[illegible]
10,000 do.	[illegible]	10 Panama R.	[illegible]
10,000 do.	[illegible]	200 Lake Sh. & M. S.	107¼
2,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	[illegible]	100 do.	107¼
2,000 Erie, 4th M.	[illegible]	100 Clev. & Pitts.	106
1,000 Erie 5th M.	77	200 do.	100
15,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	[illegible]	100 C., C. Cin. & I. R.	76
		200 Chic. & R. I. b. 30.	118
10 Bk. of Commerce	123¼	300 T., W. & W.	76¼
200 Canton Co.	62½	100 N. J. Central	101
200 W. Un. Tel.	37½	100 do.	101¼
200 do.	37½	100 do.	101¼
200 do. bet. call	37¼	100 do.	101
200 Mariposa	[illegible]	100 Morris & Essex	88
1200 Pacific Mail	[illegible]	100 H. & St. Jos. R.	122
30 Wells-Fargo	[illegible]	100 do.	122
600 do.	[illegible]	300 do.	121
200 New-York Cen.	209½	100 do.	120
1500 do.	[illegible]		

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

200 West. U. T.	37¼	200 Reading	94¼
100 Pacific Mail	88¼	100 Ohio & Miss. R.	32¼
100 Hud. R.	178½	100 Clevo. & Pitts.	100¾

THURSDAY, July 15—P. M.

The following offers to sell United States 5-20s to the Treasury Office for the Sinking Fund of 1867 were made and opened at the Office in this City at noon to-day, out of which $1,000,000 Bonds were accepted:

Marx & Co.	$487,000 at 120.20@120.65
Budge, Schiff & Co.	1,000,000 at 120.54@120.65
Jay Cooke & Co.	1,000,000 at 120.28
Smith, Randolph & Co.	30,000 at 120.45
Humbert Bros.	10,000 at 120.30
Frank & Gans	500,000 at 120.55@120.65
Heiser & Sons	150,000 at 120.48@120.55
Fisk & Hatch	500,000 at 120.29@120.45
Hatch, Foote & Co.	100,000 at 120.29
Bankers and Brokers	975,500 at 120.17@120.20
Vermilye & Co.	1,000,000 at 120.20
Friedman & Solomon	45,000 at 120.30
Reid, Leo & Co.	500,000 at 120.37@120.55
W. H. Whittingham	30,000 at 120.50@120.62
Turner Bros.	60,000 at 120.30@120.35
Total	$[illegible]

The amount awarded was thus distributed.

Bankers' and Brokers' Bank	$790,000
Vermilye & Co.	160,000
Marx & Co.	50,000
Total	$1,000,000

The average of the awards is about 120.18½ ⅌ cent., which with the Currency value of the 15 days' Gold Interest allowed to the seller, is about as near [120½ ⅌] cent. for the 1867s, (the market rate,) as could well be made.

The next (Extra) purchases for the Sinking Fund will be made on Wednesday of next week, July 21, at noon, to the extent of $2,000,000.

The market for Gold fell off ½@¼ ⅌ cent. to-day on the change of the rate of Interest to 3 ⅌ cent. per annum by the Bank of England, and the light Export demand for Gold to meet the exigencies of Exchange. One or two considerable buyers of Gold at 137 ⅌ cent. appeared in the forenoon, but the market soon gave way and sales were made as low as 136¾ ⅌ cent. The calculations, made early in the month, and which seemed to be reasonably well grounded, of free shipments in July, are thus far at fault. The amount by the Bremen steamer to-day was $[illegible].

The Currency disbursements of the Treasury were (net) $2,250,000; the Gold Interest disbursed, $632,000, and the Gold Customs received, $464,000. The general balances of the New-York Office this Afternoon stood $91,080,041.

The Money market worked comfortably at 7 ⅌ cent. Currency Interest, and there seems a reasonable prospect that extra rates of Interest among the Brokers are over for the present.

On the Stock Exchange there was less spirit in the United States 5-20s than on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and some of the great dealers who realized yesterday were inclined to let the price go off ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. on 1862s and 1867s, while the 1868s were stiffer on the cable news, and the 10-40s and Currency 6 ⅌ cents (Pacific Aid Bonds) continued firm and in good demand. The Southern State Bonds were better for Tennessees and steady on other descriptions. There is more doing in the Railway Mortgages, as well at private sale as at the Exchange Board, and while there is no marked improvement in prices there is a better investment demand. The Missouri Pacifics, (Gold 6 ⅌ cents,) and the Des Moines 8 ⅌ cents, Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Co., Bankers, and the new Kansas Pacifics, (Gold 7 ⅌ cents,) Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., Bankers, are in good request, and the Union Pacifics, (Gold 6 ⅌ cents,) Messrs. J. J. Cisco & Sons, Bankers, are recovering from the recent depression. The new Loan offered by Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co. and Messrs. Jesup & Co., of the Kansas Pacific, should impress the public favorably. The amount is not large for the specific security pledged, and quite moderate on the credit of the Company and their expenditure of $20,000,000 on the line of 450 miles, already completed. We do not altogether agree with these highly respectable promoters of the Loan that the Bonds are better, in "some respects," than the Public Funds of the United States, which it would be exceedingly difficult to make any security in this country, but the investment is a safe one, and the price for a 7 ⅌ cent. Gold bearing Bond unusually cheap—cheaper now at 86 ⅌ cent. than buyers will probably be able to get a month hence.

In the Railway market the excitement again ran on New-York Central and Hudson River. The sales of Central ranged 209@210@207½@213½ ⅌ cent. between the hours of 2:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Hudson sold up to 181½ ⅌ cent. Should the $100,000,000 Consolidated Capital of the two Roads be divided in the proportion of $70,000,000 to $30,000,000, the par of Central would be 240 ⅌ cent. on the present shares, and of Hudson 187½ ⅌ cent.; but should the proportions be adjusted to $65,000,000 and $32,000,000, the figures would be respectively 224 ⅌ cent., (30 ⅌ cent. scrip on the present 130,) and Hudson 200 ⅌ cent. The former, however, has a pending Dividend of 7.50 ⅌ cent., payable Aug. 20. That Mr. Vanderbilt is confident of making the two Roads, when opened under a single administration, pay 8 ⅌ cent. a year on $100,000,000 Capital, and in addition the Interest and Sinking Funds on their comparatively moderate and self-extinguishing debts, seems reasonably true from his constantly increasing individual interest and that of his family in both Stocks. It is not his fault if the Street has failed to realize this marvelous appreciation of the value of the two properties. The Western Roads were less active than yesterday, but closed steady.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with the prices of Wednesday night. Gold looked weak; Foreign Bills firmer and the Public Funds steady, the Vanderbilt Bonds absorbing most of the attention of the Railway speculators:

	Wed.	Thurs.
United States 10-40s	110¼	110½
United States 5-20s of 1862	123¾	124
United States 5-20s of 1867	120½	120½
American Gold Coin	137¼	136¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	62½	63
Virginia Bonds, old	57	57
Missouri Bonds	86	86
North Carolina Bonds, new	48½	48½
Louisiana Levee 6s	65½	65½
New-York Central	209½	211½
Reading Railway	94½	94½
Chicago and Rock Island	117½	117½
Northwest Common	81	81
Northwest Preferred	95	94½
Michigan Southern	107	107¼
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	151	151½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	100	108½
Pacific Mail Company	88¾	88½
St. Paul Preferred	88½	87½
St. Paul Common	78½	77½
Toledo and Wabash	77	76½
Ohio and Mississippi	32¼	32½
Hudson River	177	*181½

* Sold in Long Room during the day at 182.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	120½	5-20 reg., n. is., 1865	120¼
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	120½	5-20 reg., 1867	120½
5-20 reg., 1862	123½	5-20 coup., 1867	120½
5-20 coup., 1862	124	5-20 coup., 1868	120½
5-20 reg., 1864	121¼	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1874	115½
5-20 coup., 1864	121¼	10-40 reg	110
5-20 reg., 1865	121¼	10-40 coup.	110½
5-20 coup., 1865	121¼	6s Currency	107¼
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	120¼		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875	[illegible]	Mis'ri 6s, H. & S. Jo. Iss.	86½
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	[illegible]	Louisiana 6s	[illegible]
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	[illegible]	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	65½
Ill. Canal bonds, '70	[illegible]	Louisiana 8s, levee bds	84
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	[illegible]	California 7s	123
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	[illegible]	Cal. 7s, large bonds	123
Ill. War Loan	[illegible]	Connecticut 6s	[illegible]
Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	62½	Alabama 8s	[illegible]
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	[illegible]	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	105
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	57	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	105
Virginia 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s Canal Fn. '73	100
Georgia 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '72	102½
Georgia 7s, new bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '73	102½
North Carolina 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '74	102½
North Car. 6s, n. bds.	48½	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '77	102
South Car. 6s, n. bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '78	103
Missouri 6s	87½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	137	Pacific	100
Manhattan	140	Bank of the Republic	123
Merchants'	127	Nassau	105
Mechanics'	133	Shoe and Leather	133½
America	141	Corn Exchange	123
Phenix	105	Commonwealth	117
National	170	Imp. and Traders'	133
Merchants' Exchange	117	Park	157
Seventh Ward	112	Manuf's and Merchs.	98
State of New-York	112	Central National	110
Commerce	123	Fourth National	104½
Ocean	94	Ninth National	110
American Exchange	114	Tenth National	98

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	[illegible]	Gt. Wes. 2d M., 1893	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	[illegible]	Q. & Tol. 1st M. 1890	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. est.	[illegible]	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	[illegible]	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	[illegible]
Erie 1st Mort. Ext.	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 1st M.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1873	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 2d M.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	[illegible]	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	[illegible]	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100½
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	77	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	[illegible]
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	[illegible]
H. R. 7s, 2d M., S. F. '85	103½	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	[illegible]

Harlem 1st M.	101	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	[illegible]
Mic. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	[illegible]
Mich. C. new, 1 M. 8s, '82	113	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	[illegible]
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	94½
Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. pf.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. In.	78	Col., Chic. & I. 1st M.	83½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	[illegible]	Cent. Pac. Bds.	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo. L. Grants	103	Am. Dock & Imp. Bs.	[illegible]
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]	Western Union Bds.	85½
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	[illegible]	Chi., P. & Ash. N. B.	[illegible]
Tol. W. & W. C. C. S. F.	[illegible]	Iron Mountain Bds.	[illegible]
Gt. Wes. 1st M., 1888	87½	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	[illegible]

Messrs. William Alexander Smith & Co., No. 40 Wall-street, advertise, at private sale, $300,000 Kings County 7 ⅌ cent Bonds.

A notice of interest to the stockholders of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company of New-Jersey, the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, signed by Richard Stockton and H. S. Southmayd, Treasurers, will be found on our sixth page.

The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railway Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 3½ ⅌ cent., payable Aug. 2, at United States Trust Office.

The Astor Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 7 ⅌ cent., payable Aug. 2.

The City Comptroller of Brooklyn offers a Loan of $[illegible] in 7 ⅌ cent. Assessment Fund Bonds, and invites sealed proposals up to Monday, July 19, at 2 P. M.

The Trustees of the Dubuque and Sioux City First Mortgage advertise for $50,000 of the Bonds, for cancellation, at No. 12 Pine-street, on Wednesday next, July 21, when holders can present their sealed proposals for the whole or any part of this sum.

Messrs. John Bingham & Co., in their Liverpool Produce Circular of July 2, remark:

"The weather during the present week has been fine, and the country markets held since our last have felt its influence, and are generally quoted 1s. ⅌ qr. lower, although the supplies of English Wheat have been light, owing to farmers being busily engaged in hay-making. At our Tuesday's market White Wheat was 2d. and Red 2d.@3d. ⅌ cental lower. Flour was 3d.@6d. ⅌ bbl. and sack lower. Indian Corn—Mixed and Round Yellow were 6d.@9d. ⅌ quarter lower, but White, being still scarce, brought previous prices. Oats and Oatmeal were unaltered in value. Beans were 6d.@9d. ⅌ quarter dearer. Peas, Barley and other articles were slow at former prices. The number of Grain cargoes on passage to ports of call in the United Kingdom, according to the last return, was as follows: 166 cargoes Wheat, 210 cargoes Maize and 23 cargoes Barley. Same time last year, 284 cargoes Wheat, 37 cargoes Maize and 27 cargoes Barley. There are now on the coast for sale 10 cargoes Wheat, 4 cargoes Maize and 1 cargo Barley, and the sales, C. F. & I., reported since our last are, 3 cargoes (9,000 quarters) Black Sea Wheat, arrived, at 45s. ⅌ 480 lbs., and 47s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 2 cargoes (4,000 quarters) Mediterranean Wheat, arrived, at 41s. ⅌ 480 lbs. and 44s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo (2,300 quarters) Black Sea Wheat, shipping, at 43s. ⅌ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo (1,900 quarters) Mediterranean Wheat, shipping, at 44s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo (3,700 quarters) Mediterranean Wheat, on passage, at 44s. 9d. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo (2,180 quarters) Black Sea Maize, arrived, at 27s. ⅌ 480 lbs.; 18 cargoes (47,000 quarters) Mediterranean Maize, arrived, at 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs.; 10,000 quarters Danubian Maize, on passage, at 27s. to 28s. ⅌ 480 lbs.; 12,000 quarters Danubian Maize, at 28s. 10½d. to 27s. ⅌ 480 lbs., June, July, August shipment. At our Corn Exchange to-day Wheat met a good consumptive as well as a speculative demand, at an advance on Tuesday last of 1d. ⅌ cental on all sorts excepting Danubian, which was neglected, though offered at previous prices. Flour was also more salable at late rates. Indian Corn sold slowly; Mixed and Round Yellow gave way 6d. to 9d. ⅌ quarter, but White fetched extreme prices. Oats were in retail demand at former prices, while Oatmeal commanded an advance of 3d. to 6d. ⅌ load. Beans and Peas sold slowly without change in value. Barley steady. Beef remains unchanged; fine qualities sell to a moderate extent at late prices, but inferior are irregular and lower. Pork very dull and unchanged in value. Bacon in fair demand at last week's quotations. Hams slow at 6s. to 8s. Lard is quite neglected, and the tendency of prices is rather downward. Cheese in large supply; prices fully 6s. lower, and still declining. Tallow continues in good demand at full rates. Rosin continues quiet at last week's prices; sales about 1,500 bbls. Spirits of Turpentine—The market is without animation; sales about 200 bbls., at 27s. 3d. to 27s. 6d., the market closing rather weak. To arrive, 300 bbls. are reported at 28s. 3d. ⅌ cwt."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st.,
offer for sale the following desirable securities:

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL and other railroad corporations. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS. Price, 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

BONDS of the COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 10 per cent. free of tax, strongly guaranteed. Price, par and accrued interest.

ALSO, 7 per cent. BONDS of CITY OF OSWEGO.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds, and upon application full information will be furnished.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Issued only at the rate of $16,000 per mile as the road is built, equipped and received by the state Engineers.
The rapid progress of the road to completion enables the undersigned to offer another limited number of the above bonds for sale at par and accrued interest in currency. We can confidently affirm our previous recommendation of the securities.
SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income.
Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 28 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 15, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	35	Tar, bbls.	2,300
Beeswax, pkgs.	[illegible]	Pitch, bbls.	170
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	1,872
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Cut Meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oatmeal, bbls.	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	250
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	2,180
Cloverseed, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, boxes	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	745
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Leather, sides	17,[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Spirits Turp., bbls.	[illegible]	Tobacco, boxes	[illegible]
Rosin, bbls.	4,[illegible]	Oil Cake, pkgs.	[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Charles H. Marshall*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 122 hhds. Tobacco, 50 bales Cotton, [illegible] lbs. Oil Cake, 30 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 2 cases Cigars, [illegible] cases Clocks, 5,000 Staves, 268 bbls. Rosin, 180 packages Woodware, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 42 pieces Satinwood.

By the ship *Leonidas*, for Bremen—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Nebraska*, for Liverpool—65 boxes Clocks, 856 bales Cotton, 83 bales Furs, 3 cases Furs, 5 bbls. Hair Restorer, [illegible] lbs. Bacon, 6,415 bbls. Flour, 242,228 lbs. Cheese, 10 cases Milk, 27,690 bushels Wheat, 25 tierces Beef, 5,328 lbs. Ham, 233 bales Hops, 25 bbls. Shoe Pegs.

By the steamer *Malta*, for Liverpool—12,000 lbs. Tallow, 2,100 bbls. Flour, 45,600 bushels Wheat, 52,647 lbs. Cheese, 142,915 lbs. Bacon, 10,000 lbs. Lard, 65 bales Cotton.

By the brig *Veteran*, for Seville—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Eleanor Dodson*, for Cork—16,916 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Pots continue in light demand at $7 37½@$7 62½ ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls dull and nominal.

COFFEE—There has been more inquiry for Rio and Maracaibo at firm prices. Sales have been reported of 2,500 bags Rio, by the *Advance*, on private terms; 850 bags Rio, by the *Contest*, at 9½c., gold, in bond; 1,600 bags Maracaibo, by the *Ilos*, at 18¼c., gold, free; and 718 bags Maracaibo, by the *Spring Bird*, on private terms, ⅌ lb. Other kinds have been quiet. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@18½c.; Manilla, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@16c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@15c., gold, ⅌ lb. The stock of Rio in first hands to-day was 15,[illegible] bags; of other kinds, 40,572 bags, and 65,191 mats. Included in the stock of other than Rio were of Java, Government, 1,400 bags; Java, 65,191 mats; Ceylon, 7,771 bags; Maracaibo, 12,012 bags; Laguayra, 7,081 bags; Costa Rica, 2,[illegible] bags; Manilla, 6,760 bags; Mexican, 455 bags; African, 100 bags; Angostura, 84 bags; Savanilla, [illegible] bags, and of Bombay, 1,287 bags. The week's business in other than Rio, Messrs. C. Amann & Co. sum up thus: 1,500 mats Java, ex *Xulla*, sold on private terms; 700 bags Ceylon, 125 bags Laguayra, 300 bags Costa Rica, 77 bags Curacoa, sold in lots for consumption on private terms; 600 bags Costa Rica, reshipped to Hamburg by first hands.

COTTON—There has been a light inquiry from all sources to-day, yet prices have not varied essentially. Sales have been reported of 941 bales, including 581 bales to spinners, and 360 bales to speculators. Also 200 bales on the basis of Low Middlings for October delivery, at 29c.; 100 bales do., for November delivery, at 27½c.; 50 bales do., for December delivery, at 28½c.; and 100 bales do., for December delivery, at 26¼c. ⅌ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orl'ns.	Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	[illegible]
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts since Jan. 1	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Jan. 1	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Estimated stock on hand here	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

	Bales.
Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	[illegible]
Receipts same time preceding year	[illegible]
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	[illegible]
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	[illegible]
Exports same time last year	[illegible]
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Exports preceding Cotton year	[illegible]
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	[illegible]
Estimated stock same time last year	[illegible]
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	[illegible]
Estimated stock same time in 1867	[illegible]
Crop of 1867-8	[illegible]
Crop of 1866-7	[illegible]

EGGS—Have been less freely offered, and have met a good demand, at firmer and buoyant prices. Fresh near-by lots take precedence, although Western which not too long in the market, go off quite readily. We quote: Jersey, extra brands, [illegible]; State and Pennsylvania, [illegible]; Ordinary Western, [illegible]; Western, by express, [illegible]; Canada, [illegible] ⅌ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are in light supply and wanted at high prices for good stock. Raspberries are plenty and sell well, Black Caps taking the lead. Lawton Blackberries have made their appearance, but come from too great a distance to sell well. Peaches come in slowly, and sell at variable prices. We quote: Peaches, ⅌ crate, [illegible]; Apples, New, ⅌ bbl., [illegible]; Cherries, Choice, ⅌ lb., [illegible]; Cherries, Red, ⅌ lb., [illegible]; Cherries, Common, ⅌ lb., [illegible]; Strawberries, Wilson, ⅌ quart, [illegible]; Strawberries, Common, ⅌ quart, [illegible]; Gooseberries, ⅌ bushel, [illegible]; Currants, ⅌ lb., [illegible]; Raspberries, Black, ⅌ pint, [illegible]; Raspberries, Antwerp, ⅌ pint, [illegible]; Whortleberries, ⅌ bushel, [illegible]; Blackberries, ⅌ quart, [illegible]; Blackberries, ⅌ bushel, [illegible]. There is nothing doing in Dried Fruits, and quotations are entirely nominal. Apples, State, fine, [illegible]; Apples, State, good, [illegible]; Apples, Western, [illegible]; Apples, Southern, fine, [illegible]; Apples, Southern, good, [illegible]; Peaches, prime, peeled, [illegible]; Peaches, good, [illegible]; Peaches, common, peeled, [illegible]; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, [illegible]; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, [illegible]; Blackberries, [illegible]; Raspberries, [illegible]; Cherries, pitted, [illegible]; Plums, [illegible] ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A good export and a fair home trade demand has been noted for State and Western Flour, which has been generally quoted about steady in price, though the advantage on low grades has been slightly in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at [illegible]; very inferior to good Extra State at [illegible]; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at [illegible], and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at [illegible] ⅌ bbl. Of the day's sales 3,500 bbls. were Extras for shipment, part to arrive, at [illegible] for Western, and [illegible] for State ⅌ bbl. West India buyers took about 1,500 bbls. State, chiefly City, at [illegible] ⅌ bbl., included in the export purchases just mentioned. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Southern Flour is in fair demand at former prices; sales, [illegible] bbls., at [illegible] for very poor to fair ordinary, and [illegible] for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour continues in fair demand at [illegible] for Extras ⅌ 196 lbs.; sales, 1,150 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour has been in good request at [illegible] for very inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Cornmeal is in demand at [illegible] for Western, [illegible] for Jersey, and [illegible] for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been less freely offered, and desirable lots, particularly of No. 2, have been very firm in price, though the export dealings have been rather less extensive. Winter Wheat has been in moderate demand and buoyant in price. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels, part to arrive, including White Western at [illegible]; Red and Amber Western at [illegible]; No. 1 Spring at [illegible]; No. 2 Spring, soft to choice, [illegible], closing firmly at [illegible] for straight and prime lots, which are scarce; No. 3 Spring at [illegible]; White Genesee at [illegible]; new White Southern at [illegible]; Red and Amber Winter Southern, new crop, at [illegible] ⅌ bushel. Corn has met with more inquiry at stronger and buoyant rates. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels at [illegible] for damaged New Mixed Western, [illegible] for common to choice New Mixed Western, closing at about [illegible] for the best; [illegible] for Yellow Western, [illegible] for White Southern ⅌ bushel. Rye has been quiet at about former prices, poor to good Western at [illegible]; State, [illegible] ⅌ bushel; sales, 2,000 bushels. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats have been in moderately active request and quoted steady, but close with lighter inquiry; sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels Western at [illegible] from depot and afloat, ⅌ bushel. A Government order for 1,000 bushels of Beans is about the only reported transaction for the week. This had the effect of stiffening the market somewhat, but no advance can be quoted. Canada Peas are dull; Southern Black Eyes are scarce and higher. We quote: Beans—Marrows, prime, [illegible]; fair, [illegible]; Mediums, prime, [illegible]; fair, [illegible]; Pea, prime, [illegible] ⅌ bushel; Peas—Canada, ⅌ bushel, free, [illegible]; Southern, Black Eye, ⅌ bag, [illegible]. The export clearances have been 6,415 bbls. Flour, and 148,278 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool; and 16,916 bushels Wheat, for Cork. The Albany Argus says:

"The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Tuesday and noon on Wednesday, carried eleven loads of wheat, eight of lumber, five of coal, and one each of other staves and flour."

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M., July 14:

Coal—W. W. Miller, Geneva; Frank Reese, Geneva; Major Giles, Geneva; J. Swan, Geneva; North Star, Geneva.

Lumber—George Weyand, Buffalo; Max E. Richardson, Oswego; E. Knight, Rome; Addison, Utica; Cora Dawley, Oswego; Julia Knapp, Oswego; J. H. Lansing, Utica; Thos. Warner, Oswego.

Ashes—Geo. Allen, Oswego.

Wheat—Simon Hawe, Buffalo; Jack Smith, Buffalo; Seth L. King, Buffalo; L. B. Hiles, Buffalo; Cassie, Buffalo; J. J. Mingus, Syracuse; Bristol, Buffalo; Concord, Oswego; J. W. Bush, Buffalo; Kate Freeman, Buffalo; F. [illegible], Buffalo.

Staves—A. D. Haskell, Buffalo.

Flour—E. F. Blanchard, Buffalo.

HAY—North River Hay is in some demand at [illegible] for shipping, and [illegible] for Prime to Choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues in limited request at [illegible] for Rye and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand and firm, including American at [illegible], for New and [illegible] for Old ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, [illegible]; Eastern, [illegible]; Wisconsin, [illegible]; Michigan, [illegible]; Yearlings, all grades, [illegible] ⅌ lb. The receipts were [illegible] bales; exports [illegible] bales.

HONEY—Has been inactive at [illegible] for Cuba in bond, gold, ⅌ gallon. Stock, [illegible] tierces and 25 bbls.

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet, but steady to-day. The stock in first hands includes 11,[illegible] bbls. Cuba, 1,344 hhds. Porto Rico, 2,675 hhds. English Islands, and 275 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote Old and New, Porto Rico at [illegible]; Cuba, at [illegible]; New-Orleans at [illegible] ⅌ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ⅌ gallon	35c.@37c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ⅌ gallon	[illegible]	43c.@45c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	[illegible]
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	[illegible]
Porto Rico, ⅌ gallon	—@—	50c.@75c.
English Islands, ⅌ gallon	—@—	40c.@50c.
New-Orleans, ⅌ gallon	—@—	70c.@90c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has attracted less attention at from 42c.@43c., chiefly at 42½c. for merchantable lots, ⅌ gallon; total sales, 180 bbls.; receipts, 372 bbls. Crude Turpentine has been dull and nominal. Tar has been slow of sale within our former range, on a more liberal offering; the receipts were 2,300 bbls. Pitch has been inactive, but steady; receipts 170 bbls. Rosin has been moderately inquired for at about previous figures; sales were reported of 1,100 bbls. Strained, chiefly at $2 [illegible]; 400 bbls. No. 1 at $2 50; 50 bbls. No. 1 at $3 12½@$3 75; 105 bbls. Pale and extra Pale at $4 [illegible] ⅌ 280 lbs. The receipts were 4,587 bbls.; exports, 268 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@43½c., chiefly at 42½c., for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; Crude at $2 [illegible]; Rosin at $2 [illegible] ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar, at $2 [illegible]; Pitch at $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 [illegible]; Bleached Whale at $1 [illegible]; Crude Sperm at $1 [illegible]; Unbleached Sperm at $1 [illegible]; Bleached Sperm, [illegible]; Lard Oil at $1 [illegible]; Red Oil at [illegible]; Linseed Oil at [illegible], in casks and barrels; Menhaden, [illegible]; Spermaceti, [illegible]; Olive at $1 [illegible] ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—New Potatoes are very plenty and almost as dull as old. Southern produce does not sell well, as the market is abundantly supplied with nearly fresh stock. We quote: New-Jersey and Long Island Potatoes, [illegible]; Bermudas, New, [illegible]; Norfolk, New, [illegible]; Onions, White, [illegible]; Onions, Red, [illegible]; Onions, Bermuda, [illegible] ⅌ bbl.; Long Island Squash, ⅌ basket, [illegible]; Norfolk Tomatoes, ⅌ crate, [illegible]; Charleston Tomatoes, ⅌ crate, [illegible]; Turnips, New White, ⅌ 100 bunches, [illegible]; Long Island Green Peas, ⅌ bag, [illegible]; Long Island String Beans, ⅌ bbl., [illegible]; Long Island Cucumbers, ⅌ 100, [illegible]; Cabbages, ⅌ 100, [illegible]; Green Corn, ⅌ 100, [illegible].

POULTRY—Receipts of Poultry are quite light, but sufficient for present wants, as trade is not active. Turkeys and old Fowls are scarcely salable. We quote: *Live Poultry*—Fowls, ⅌ lb., [illegible]; Turkeys, ⅌ lb., 17c.@18c.; Ducks, ⅌ pair, 75c.@$1 25; Geese, ⅌ pair, [illegible]; Spring Chickens, ⅌ pair, 50c.@$1.

PETROLEUM—A fair though not active business has been noted in both Crude and Refined at substantially unchanged prices, though the advantage has been slightly in favor of purchasers. Crude in bulk has been quoted at 16½c.@17c., generally at 16¾c. ⅌ gallon, with sales reported of 3,500 bbls. all told, the bulk of which Oil was placed at 16¾c. ⅌ gallon. Barreled Crude ranged from 22½c.@23c. ⅌ gallon. There were no important dealings reported. There were no receipts of Crude acknowledged here; at Philadelphia, [illegible] bbls. arrived. No export clearances. Refined Oil has been in fair request for shipment, and on speculative account, on the basis of 31¾c. for Standard White, for prompt delivery, [illegible] for do., balance of the month, [illegible] for do., in lines, next three months delivery, [illegible] for do., September delivery, ⅌ gallon. The reported sales here included 7,000 bbls. Standard White, July deliveries, [illegible]; [illegible] bbls. do., August and September deliveries, (1,000 bbls. each month,) and 1,000 bbls. do., September delivery, on the basis of our quotations. At Philadelphia, Standard White has been in good request at [illegible] for July deliveries; [illegible] for July, August and September deliveries; [illegible] for August to December deliveries and [illegible] for October to December deliveries, ⅌ gallon. Sales were reported of 1,500 bbls., for July, at [illegible]; 1,800 bbls., for July, August and September, on private terms, and 5,000 bbls., for August to December, (1,000 bbls. each month,) at [illegible] ⅌ gallon. There were 1,073 bbls. Refined received here, and 1,000 bbls. do. at Philadelphia. The export clearances hence were 221,308 gallons by the ship *Leonidas* for Bremen, and 22,[illegible] gallons by the brig *Veteran* for Seville. Case Oil has been in more favor with shippers, and quoted at [illegible] ⅌ gallon. Standard White in cases was quoted at 37½c.@[illegible], and prime White at [illegible] ⅌ gallon. Some 800 cases Standard White have been placed at 37½c. ⅌ gallon. Empty Barrels, for Crude Oil, ranged from $1 [illegible]; and for Refined, were generally quoted at $2 10 each. Naphtha has been in fair demand at 10c., in barrels, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls., at this rate, deliverable first half of August, and 16½c.@17c., in cases, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—A very moderate inquiry prevails for Pork at somewhat irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at $32 [illegible], chiefly at $32 ⅌ cash, for New Mess; $31 75 for Old Mess; $31 50 for City Mess; $23 [illegible], chiefly at $26 for Prime Mess; $31 50@$31 75 for Thin Mess, and [illegible] for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Also 250 bbls. New Mess, buyer July, at $32 50 ⅌ bbl. Cutmeats have been in demand and quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 250 packages at 13½c.@14c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16c.@17c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon is quiet at former rates. Sales 170 boxes Ice-cured, various cuts, at 16½c.@18½c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been in moderate demand at rather stronger rates, though closing less buoyantly; sales have been reported since our last of 675 tierces and bbls. at 17¾c.@19½c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle rendered, chiefly at 18c.@18½c. for City; 19½c. for New Steam; 19½c. for Prime Steam, ⅌ lb. Also 250 tierces Prime Steam, seller and buyer July, at 19¼c.@19½c.; and 25 kegs Western, at 21½c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been in request at from $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 2[illegible] bbls.; Tierce Beef is inactive, including New Prime Mess at $27@$30; Indian Mess at $27@$32 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been in fair demand at $25@$32 ⅌ bbl.; sales 245 bbls., in lots. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. Starin & Floyd, in their special report for the Weekly Times, notice thus:

"For a long series of years the trade of New-York has enjoyed a monopoly of the valuable business in supplying the California markets with Butter, which being shipped via the Isthmus, and exposed to tropical heat, arrived at its destination melted to oil, and had to be cooled and hardened to consistency before being offered for sale, which process injured materially the quality of the article. Since the completion of the Pacific Railroad some of our most wealthy and enterprising merchants have caused to be shipped from Chicago across the continent 1,000 firkins of fine Butter as a test. The goods arrived in California in ten days, in fine order, sound and unmelted, and the result is, that it is now clearly shown that the New-York Butter Trade, via the Isthmus, is virtually closed; that New-York has demonstrated at her own cost to the shrewd merchants of Chicago and the West that the valuable trade of California in dairy products is at their doors, which is not likely to be disregarded, and that the New-York Butter market will have lost one of its main props and features, which must materially affect the trade in the future. The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day was 18,677 packages. The entire week's trade has been confined to local wants, which are now quite limited, and outside of which there is a complete absence of demand. State Butters continue, as last week, in very limited supply, while Western stock is in over-demand. The downward tendency of prices noted in our last continues, and is daily becoming more strongly marked. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ⅌ lb.	34c.@36c.
State firkins, Light Colored, ⅌ lb.	31c.@33c.
Western Reserve Firkins, Full Yellow, ⅌ lb.	26c.@28c.
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ⅌ lb.	34c.@36c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	31c.@34c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ⅌ lb.	35c.@40c.
Western, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	22c.@26c.
State and Western, Common, ⅌ lb.	16c.@20c.

"The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day was 35,614 boxes. We have no material change to note in the market for Cheese. Since our last report the market has gradually settled into order and regularity. After the excitement caused by the heavy series of declines in Europe and in this market, a more regular demand is being established, on the basis of present rates, at about which a large business has been done both for local trade and export. The market is, however, weak and extremely sensitive, and any slight additional cause would effect a further reduction in prices. At the close of the week's trade the heavy receipts of stock from the country, and a still further fall in the English markets, as per cable report, to 62s. 6d. ⅌ cwt., has caused this market to weaken, and 15½c. for Extra Factories is now outside and exceptional. Our quotations are unchanged.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ⅌ lb.	16½c.@17c.
Factories, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	15c.@16c.
Factories, common, ⅌ lb.	9c.@14c.
Factories, skimmed, ⅌ lb.	5c.@12c.
Farm Dairies, extra, ⅌ lb.	15½c.@16c.
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	14c.@15c."

RICE—Has been in some request at unchanged prices. Stock of Rangoon in first hands, 17,000 bags.

SUGARS—An active business has been noted in Raw at firm and advancing prices. Sales have been reported of 1,8[illegible] hhds. Cuba, Demerara, &c., at from 11½c.@14c., and 1,6[illegible] boxes Havana, chiefly at from 13c.@14½c. ⅌ lb.; Fair to very good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted closing at 11¾c.@12½c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 12c.@13½c.; very good to choice do., at 12¾c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13½c., ⅌ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 13½c.@13¾c. ⅌ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11½c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 13½c.@13¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 14c.@14½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14½c.@15c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at [illegible]; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at [illegible]; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue quite active at buoyant prices, ranging from 15½c.@16½c. ⅌ lb. as extremes. Messrs. R. L. & A. Stuart now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, Granulated and Ground Sugar at 16½c.; White, A, at 15½c., and Yellow, C, at 14½c., cash, ⅌ lb., showing an advance of ¼c. ⅌ lb. in the White and Yellow grades since yesterday. The movements in raw Sugars since the 1st inst. Messrs. C. Amann & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, July 1, 1869	127,952	142,477	112,673	991
Receipts, since July 1	15,900	12,731	12,341	931
Total	143,852	155,208	125,014	1,922
Sales, since July 1	11,942	10,501	3,533	—
Stock, July 15, 1869	131,910	145,707	122,[illegible]	1,922
Stock, July 15, 1868	[illegible]	94,730	[illegible]	175
Stock, July 15, 1867	[illegible]	80,533	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock, July 17, 1866	[illegible]	60,445	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock, July 17, 1865	85,178	65,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—Owing to the reduced supply available, and the increasing firmness of holders, a less active business has been transacted to-day. Sales have been reported of 100,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c., ⅌ lb.; also 45,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@16c.; [illegible] lbs. Grease at 10c.@14c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—There has been a fair business transacted in Kentucky since our last, some 500 hhds. having been placed at 7c.@14c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in request and quoted buoyant at $1 [illegible] ⅌ gallon; sales, 225 bbls.; receipts, [illegible] bbls.

WOOL—At the fifth regular trade sale of Wool, held to-day by Messrs. Walter Brown & Co., Mr. J. H. Draper acting, as usual, as auctioneer, there was a less satisfactory attendance than had been anticipated, and the bidding lacked spirit, though the offering, which was all new clip, was generally attractive. The terms of the sale were cash within thirty days, with a discount at the rate of ten ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum allowed, and all amounts over $1,000 approved notes at thirty days. Each pile in the catalogue was guaranteed to run uniform both in grade and condition. All the wools were handled and described as they were by Messrs. Brown & Co. The lots sold included [illegible] bags Extra Pulled Wool, about 1,200 lbs., at 45c.; 17 bales A 1 Fall California Wool, 3,100 lbs., at 21c.; 10 bales A 1 Lamb California Wool, 2,[illegible] lbs., at 21¼c.; [illegible] Scoured Colored Wool, 1,400 lbs., at 50½c.; [illegible] bags Excelsior Company's X Scoured Wool, 3,000 lbs., at 70c.; 26 bags Excelsior Company's X Scoured Wool, 2,[illegible] lbs., at 69c.; [illegible] Company's No. 1 Scoured Wool, 2,000 lbs., at 63c.; [illegible] bags Excelsior Company's X Scoured Wool, [illegible] at [illegible]; 21 bags Excelsior Company's No. 1 Scoured Wool, 2,000 lbs., at 63c.; 12 bags Excelsior Company's No. 1 Scoured Wool, 2,100 lbs., at 63c.; 10 bags Excelsior Company's X Scoured Wool, 1,800 lbs., at 65½c.; 13 bags Excelsior Company's No. 1 Scoured Wool, 1,800 lbs., at 63c.; 6 bags Excelsior Company's No. 2 Scoured Wool, 400 lbs., at 50½c.; 3 bags Scoured Cape Wool, 314 lbs., at 60c.; 5 bags Scoured Mestiza Wool, 375 lbs., at 48½c.; 5 bags Fine Scoured Cape Wool, 700 lbs., at 68c.; 12 bags Scoured California Wool, 850 lbs., at [illegible]; 11 bags No. 6 Noils Wool, 2,460 lbs., at [illegible]; [illegible] bags Scoured Fleece Wool, 500 lbs., at [illegible]; [illegible] bags Scoured Texas Wool, [illegible] lbs., at [illegible]; [illegible] bags Scoured Black Wool, [illegible] lbs., at [illegible]; [illegible] bags Scoured Coarse Wool, [illegible] lbs., at [illegible]; [illegible] bags Scoured Listing Wool, 750 lbs., at [illegible]; [illegible] bags Scoured Mestiza Wool, [illegible] lbs., at [illegible]; 1 pile Western Medium and Coarse Unwashed Fleece, 2,500 lbs., at 31c.; 14 bales X 1 Fall Clip California Wool, 7,400 lbs., at 20½c.; 3 bales X 2 Fall Clip California Wool, 2,600 lbs., at 22½c.; 3 bales X 3 Fall Clip California Wool, 1,570 lbs., at 22c.; 2 bales Mixed Fall Clip California Wool, 1,090 lbs., at 20½c.; 1 pile Black Tub Wool, 300 lbs., at 46½c.; 1 pile Unwashed Kentucky Wool (burry), 600 lbs., at 23c.; 1 pile Unwashed Kentucky Wool, 3,600 lbs., at 28c.; 1 pile Medium Unwashed Ohio Fleece, 3,500 lbs., at 29c.; 1 pile No. 2 Ohio Fleece, 2,800 lbs., at 40c.; 1 bale Medium and Coarse New-Jersey Unwashed Fleece, 2,600 lbs., at 32½c.; 1 pile Fine and Medium New-Jersey Washed Fleece, 1,200 lbs., at 45c.; 1 pile Medium Michigan Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 47c.; 1 pile Fine Michigan Fleece, 2,500 lbs., at 47½c.; 1 pile Fine Unwashed Fleece, 6,500 lbs., at 25½c.; 1 pile Medium Ohio Fleece, 4,000 lbs., at 47c.; 1 pile Coarse and Combing Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 49½c.; 1 pile Indiana Tub Wool, 5,200 lbs., at 49½c.; 1 pile Fine N. Y. State Fleece, 2,700 lbs., at 46c.; 10 bags Country Lambs Pulled, 2,500 lbs., at 42c.; 10 bags Combing Pulled, 1,400 lbs., at 45½c.; 10 bags Extra Pulled, 3,000 lbs., at 40c.; 5 bags Low Pulled, 750 lbs., at 18½c.; 14 bags No. 1 Pulled, 2,300 lbs., at 38c.; 10 bags Extra Pulled, 1,780 lbs., at 43c.; 5 bags Extra Pulled, 1,400 lbs., at 38c.; 5 bags Extra Pulled, 600 lbs., at 41c.; 9 bags Super Pulled, 1,700 lbs., at 42c.; 1 pile Indiana Tub Washed Wool, 1,500 lbs., at 47½c.; 1 pile Indiana Tub Washed Wool, 2,700 lbs., at 48½c.; 1 pile X Ohio Fleece, 2,500 lbs., at 47½c.; 1 pile X Ohio Fleece, 4,500 lbs., at 48½c.; 1 pile Selected Combing Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 50c.; 1 pile Virginia Wool, 5,000 lbs., at 51c.; 1 pile XX and XXX West Virginia Fleece, 4,000 lbs., at 50c.; 1 pile X and XX West Virginia Fleece, 4,500 lbs., at 48½c.; 1 pile XX Michigan Fleece, 2,500 lbs., at 46c.; 1 pile Locks and Dead Wool, 2,000 lbs., at 32½c.; 1 pile Fine Unmerchantable Fleece, old, 4,000 lbs., at 38½c.; 1 pile Old X Ohio Fleece, 1,500 lbs., at 40c.; 1 pile Old Unwashed Ohio Fleece, 1,200 lbs., at 28c.; 1 pile Coarse and Cotted Fleece, 3,000 lbs., at 40c.; 1 pile Fine Ohio Fleece, old, 1,800 lbs., at 43½c.; 1 pile XX Pennsylvania Fleece, old, 1,800 lbs., at 40c.; 1 pile Medium California Spring Wool, 1,200 lbs., at 31½c.; 1 pile Ohio and Indiana Coarse Fleece, 3,500 lbs., at 47½c.; 1 pile XXX and Picklock West Virginia Fleece, 3,500 lbs., at 49c.; 1 pile Low Unwashed Fleece, 1,200 lbs., at 23c.; 1 pile XX and XXX Ohio Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 50c.; 1 pile Tubbed Pulled Wool, 4,000 lbs., at 45c.; 1 pile Indiana Tub Washed Wool, 4,500 lbs., at 58c.; 1 pile No. 1 Dutchess County, N. Y., Fleece, 4,500 lbs., at 47½c.; 1 pile Iowa Tub Washed Wool, 2,500 lbs., at 50c.; 3 bales Cape Wool, pieces, 1,600 lbs., at 34c.; 11 bales Cape Wool, 1,[illegible] lbs., at 29c.; 13 bales Cape Wool, 5,870 lbs., at 27c.; 12 bales Cape Wool, 4,[illegible] lbs., at 28c.; 20 bales Texas Wool, 4,000 lbs., at 23c.; 30 bales African Wool, 6,000 lbs., at 16c.; 1 pile No. 3 West Virginia Fleece, 1,800 lbs., at 46c.; 1 pile X and above Dutchess County, N. Y. Fleece, 10,000 lbs., at 47c.; 1 pile No. 1 Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleece, 3,500 lbs., at 45½c.; 1 pile X New-York State Fleece, 12,000 lbs., at 46½c.; 1 pile X and No. 1 Michigan Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 46c.; 1 pile XX and above Ohio Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 47c.; 1 pile XX and above Ohio Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 47½c.; 1 pile Unmerchantable Fleece, 4,000 lbs., at 33½c.; and 1 pile X Columbia County, N. Y., Fleece, 3,000 lbs., at [illegible].

FREIGHTS—The market has shown very little animation to-day, and rates have been rather more favorable to shippers. For Liverpool, there were taken 2,500 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl.; 30,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. by sail, and 8d. by steam, ⅌ bushel; 400 bales Hops, by steam, at 4d.; [illegible] tierces Beef, at 4s. ⅌ tierce; 200 boxes Bacon, at 30s.; 2,500 boxes Cheese, at 40s. ⅌ ton, by sail, 50 hhds. Tobacco at 40s. each. For London, 100 hhds. Tobacco at 40s. ⅌ hhd. For Glasgow, 7,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 8½d. ⅌ bushel. For Penarth Roads and orders, a Norwegian bark, with 1,000 quarters Wheat at 5s. 4½d. ⅌ quarter. For a Baltic port, a North German brig with 1,200 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ⅌ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, an American brig, with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. to the Mediterranean, or 5s. to the Adriatic, ⅌ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d-st., corner 8th-av. THE CHILD STEALER. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. DORA and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Principal characters by Mr. T. W. Robinson and Miss Price.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., corner 6th-av. ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE. Broadway, corner of 30th-st. RAG PICKER OF PARIS and CORSICAN BROTHERS. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. MAN-O'-WAR'S-MAN, JACK ROBINSON, &c. Leading character by Mr. Thompson.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL. 14th-st., near 3d-av. VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c. (Burlesque)—LIVE INJIN, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts. THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROOKLYN RINK. Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av. SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS. By Dodworth's Band.

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Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Some of the French journals denounce the sudden prorogation of the Corps Legislatif, and boldly assert that the Government closed the Chambers for the purpose of stifling discussion. It is reported that Prince NAPOLEON is to be made President of the Council of Ministers, and M. BAROCHE President of the Senate.

Switzerland has ratified a treaty of commerce with the Zollverein, and of naturalization with Wurtemberg, and a convention for the protection of literary property with the North German Confederation.

GENERAL.

Governor JEWELL, of Connecticut, has appointed, under the authority of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly, Major H. GLAFCKE, Commissioner to the International Horticultural Exhibition in Hamburg, and also to the International Exhibition of General Industry, in Altoona, Germany, both of which are to be held in August. Major GLAFCKE is a native of Germany.

The President issued a proclamation yesterday designating the 13th of November as the time for submitting the Constitution adopted by the Convention which met in Austin, Texas, on the 15th of June, to the voters of that State, registered at the time of such submission.

A number of peach-growers, about Milford and Dover, Del., have sold their peach crops for this year at from thirty to forty cents per basket, delivered at the railroad station.

A meeting was recently held in Memphis, Tenn., of the friends of GALVIN and MOODY, the condemned murderers, at which it was resolved to give a ball, and use the proceeds in securing a commutation of the sentence passed upon the criminals.

A large tent, capable of accommodating 1,500 people, to be used for religious work in Kansas, was dedicated in Chicago last night. Two energetic Kansas clergymen, Rev. H. K. STIMSON, of Ottawa, and Rev. WINFIELD SCOTT, of Leavenworth, propose to travel with this tent through the new towns and cities of this great State, where there are no meeting-houses, and hold a series of religious meetings.

It is claimed that the *Peruvian*, of the Canadian line, at Quebec, has just made the quickest passage across the Atlantic on record, having been five days, eight hours and forty minutes in going from land to land.

There are at present only two companies of the Tennessee State Militia remaining in service. They will be mustered out in a few days.

Two performers in a circus at Salt Lake, Utah, named MARTINI LOWANDA and HENRI STEINART, were shot a few evenings ago, while on the way to their hotel, after a performance, by some unknown person. It is said that the shots were intended for MARTINI, he having in some way injured or insulted a lady.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, A. BRONSON ALCOTT and Rev. ROWLAND CONNOR made speeches at the picnic of the Parker Fraternity, of Boston, and the Society of Rev. WILLIAM R. ALGER. Mr. EMERSON, in his address, stated that he had recently received a letter from Cape Town, Africa, from a young minister, a native of that place, who wrote to inquire concerning the manner of organizing a society similar to THEODORE PARKER'S, as he was not satisfied with the Established Church in that country.

The Peabody Institute, established mainly by the bounty of GEORGE PEABODY, in the town of Peabody, Mass., and named in his honor, was dedicated on Wednesday. The dedicatory address was by Rev. J. W. FLETCHER. In briefly responding, Mr. PEABODY said he would now add $45,000 to his original bequest to the Institute, making the total of his gift $100,000.

WALTER WELCH, a sub-contractor on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, has run away from Poughkeepsie with $7,000, and owing different merchants and business men in the city over $30,000. A reward has been offered for his arrest.

District-Attorney PIERREPONT and Marshal BARLOW received commissions from the President, yesterday, authorizing them to call on the military and naval forces to protect the neutrality laws in case of necessity. It is said that the first use of the power conferred on them will be to break up the Cuban encampment at Gardiner's Island, and to intercept another filibustering expedition which is about leaving this port.

Professor MAILLEFERT, of this City, has succeeded in the partial removal of the wreck of the *West Point* from the channel just below the ship locks at Rocketts, on the James River, Virginia. Some years ago this steamer, then the property of the York River Railroad, got adrift from her moorings at Rocketts, and sank just below the ship locks; afterward a freshet turned her upside down, and she has since been lying in that uncomfortable fix. Mr. MAILLEFERT placed a can of powder weighing about fifty pounds just under the side of the hull, and connected it by means of a wire with a battery placed at a safe distance from it. The powder was thereby made to explode, throwing nearly half the wreck from its mooring.

The Metropolitan Board of Health held a special meeting, yesterday afternoon, to consider further the expediency of allowing steamers from infected ports of Cuba to come up to the City, immediately after having passed quarantine. It was decided that all such cases should be left to the discretion of the Sanitary Superintendent, who is authorized to grant permits, where he may deem it to be safe to do so. In doubtful cases, however, he will be required to confer with the Sanitary Committee before doing so. The Sanitary Superintendent reported that the work of cleaning and disinfecting the filthiest streets was being carried on by employes of the Board rapidly and thoroughly.

The Governor and Council of Maine yesterday pardoned WM. J. MCDONALD, of Portland, and JOHN MANNING, of Lewiston, who were convicted of selling liquor and sentenced to imprisonment.

Messrs. FISK & GOULD have commenced suits against the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company and others, for the purpose of enjoining defendants and obtaining a receiver. An allegation having been made that some of the defendants have been guilty of contempt of Court, in violating the injunction, the case came before Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, for the purpose of taking testimony in the contempt proceedings. Two witnesses were briefly examined and the case adjourned until this morning.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners held yesterday, a complaint against Superintendent KENNEDY, by Dr. JOHN B. WOOD, an editor of the *Sun*, was dismissed, because the matter complained of was properly the subject of a civil suit only. The Commissioners also made several transfers of sergeants and patrolmen.

JOHN HILBERT was convicted of manslaughter in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, being charged with killing a woman named ELIZA CALLAHAN, with whom he lived in a shanty in West Sixty-sixth-street. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. A sailor named STEPHEN JONES, accused of murdering a shipmate on board the steamship *Ladoga*, was discharged on his own recognizance.

The examination of the Vreeland abandonment case has been postponed until Saturday.

Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, a young man, named CHARLES VAN ORDEN, of Hoboken, was drowned while engaged on board the tug *Dean Richmond*, at the canal dock, at the Morris and Essex Railroad. It appears that VAN ORDEN turned on the water in order to supply the propeller, and having done so, returned to the cabin and fell asleep. The tank overflowed the deck and sank the boat. VAN ORDEN was drowned. The boat was raised yesterday afternoon.

Only one new case of cholera was reported in the City yesterday. It was said to be that of a wealthy merchant residing on the Fifth-avenue.

The public schools of the City enter upon their Summer vacation to-day.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, but as there were not enough members present to transact business, they adjourned to Monday next at 2 P. M.

The Humboldt Monument Fund subscribers met last evening, when they decided to erect a bust instead of a statue. A copy of the bust was offered to the citizens of Pittsburg.

The steamship *Laurent*, from Havre, July 1, and Brest, July 3, reached this port last evening. Captain LEMARIE has our thanks for papers, &c. No additional news to that already at hand is received.

Captain MEYER, of the steamship *Allemannia*, from Hamburg and Havre, will accept our thanks for late German and French newspapers.

The supply of beef cattle for the past week numbers 7,116 head. The number of Milch Cows is 50. Calves, 2,020. Sheep and Lambs, 27,360. The number of Swine is 12,384. Prices for beef cattle have declined within a week ½c.@¾c. ₱ lb., net weight. Only selected lots are sold for over 15c. ₱ lb., net weight. The supply is rather too heavy for the requirements of a satisfactory trade. Fat Sheep are in excellent request at 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb. live weight. Thin Sheep are not wanted at 3c.@4c. Good Lambs, 8c.@11c. ₱ lb. Prime Hogs are firm at 12c. ₱ lb. Live are active at 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

An American Cable—Can We Not Have It?

Now that we have an English Atlantic Cable, and a French Atlantic Cable,—now that it has been shown that ocean cables can be laid without much risk and worked with great profit,—is it not time that our capitalists should take steps, in behalf of the mercantile and political interests of the country, for the laying of an *American* Atlantic cable?

We have not the slightest doubt that money could easily be raised in this City for such an enterprise. For such a profitable and secure investment, capitalists would eagerly compete; and if a company were organized by the right kind of men and established with the right kind of managers, we might expect to see the whole matter carried through most advantageously.

The present cables are under the control of the two foreign Governments which are most inimical to American interests; and circumstances are apt to arise at any time in which they may be used to our serious detriment. The ends of both Cables on this side of the Atlantic are on soil that is foreign to us; and they may at any time, through their entire ocean length, be put wholly under the control of our adversaries.

We ought not, in this matter and in this way, to render ourselves liable to become the victim of France or England.

We ought to have a cable of our own,—this end of it on our own territory, under our own control, and the other end of it on the territory of some European Power (say Germany) with which we are never likely to have collision or difficulty. We have in many respects more important relations with Germany than with any other country of Europe. England sends us more goods than Germany; but Germany sends us more population than all other countries put together. We get more news from France than from Germany; but we get more valuable contributions to our strength from Germany in a week than we get from France in a century. We have a very large intercourse with Germany, and both our intercourse and our commerce will increase immensely in the future.

The length of the cable to any point in Germany would be considerably greater than to the points in France and England with which we are connected. But in no way would this circumstance prove a drawback of any consequence.

If we have no experience in the making and laying of ocean cables, and no ship capable of the work, we need not be too proud to do as the French have done in regard to the Cable just completed. They got their Cable made in England, and they procured the services of the great English ship to lay it down. The *Great Eastern* is indispensable to the business of cable-laying, and the experience which the English have had in the manufacture of cable has enabled them to make a good article. But if anybody object to purchasing a cable there, then let us make one here. We shall be delighted to see it done, and we have no doubt that American manufacturers can be found who would turn out a first-class article.

Let us by all means have an American ocean cable before the close of next year. Let one end of it be on American territory, and the other end on German territory.

State Separation.

Oregon has joined the list of the States that want to be divided—it is proposed to form an inland State out of Eastern Oregon, Idaho and a part of Washington Territory, and a coastwise State out of the rest of Oregon and Washington Territory. It is somewhat curious how strongly this mania for readjustment of geographical boundaries set in upon the restoration of the Union. We could name half a dozen such schemes that have been proposed—dividing Tennessee into two parts; Texas into three; Michigan into two; joining West Florida to Alabama; adding Northern New-Jersey to New-York; separating New-York City from the State; cutting Pennsylvania in twain; adding the peninsular counties of Maryland and Virginia to Delaware; cutting up Oregon as we have just seen—and so on. And some of these schemes are in a fair way of fruition. For example, the Governor of Florida has just issued his proclamation inviting the people to vote on the question of ceding the western part of the State to Alabama—a measure which will probably be ratified. The proposition for setting off the upper peninsula of Michigan as a State, to be called "Superior," or "Ontagon," is quite likely, either in that form or in that of junction with a part of Wisconsin, to be successful. The division of Texas is a mere question of time; the project for increasing Delaware by the little counties to the south of it, is a very wise one.

Thus, in a word, the old geographical lines are likely to change much, and for years to come the process of carving out new States from the Territories is to go on, until, as Mr. SEWARD told the San Franciscans, "the star of empire, which has come this way toward the land of the setting sun, shall shed its light North to our boundaries in the Arctic Ocean, and South till its rays mingle with those of the Southern Cross in the tropics." All of which is good news for everybody, and especially for the map-makers.

Cheaper and Swifter City Locomotion.

A prominent steamboat manager has lately established a cross-town line of stages; he contemplates an important ferry line running up and down North and East Rivers; the Hansom Cab Company, lately chartered, is already a success financially, and its cabs will soon materially damage the dirty coach business; the elevated railway in Greenwich-street again shows evidences of vitality, and the Underground Railroad people have begun their engineering plans in a quiet, careful, "slow but sureish" kind of style that is highly encouraging. These schemes are suggested by two facts; first, the great need of increased facilities for transportation; secondly, the immense profits of the existing companies. The first is a demand which these enterprises united will hardly satisfy; the second is a swindle on the people of this City—and its poorer classes especially—without warrant of law or right. Every enterprise which seeks to increase the facilities and reduce the expenses of City travel ought to have, in the interests of the people, the combined support of the authorities and Press.

One of the difficulties in the way of transportation results from the fact that car, stage and ferry companies have insisted that localities shall accommodate themselves to the routes, and have not changed the routes to accommodate localities. As an illustration of this fact, take the lower ferries from Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. They commenced running years ago, when New-York was below Canal-street,—when nine-tenths of their passengers were destined below the City Hall. They remain the same now that New-York is all above Canal-street, and when nine-tenths of their passengers are destined above that street. The Fulton or Jersey City Ferries, for instance, carrying the largest proportion of those who come from Brooklyn and Jersey to New-York, land them at points away down town, for no other apparent reason than that they may throw them into the hands of companies who carry them in rude, dirty stages, at slow gaits and swindling rates, to their distant destination. The route of the Fulton and Courtlandt-street stages is unnecessarily long by the distance from the ferries to Canal-street; persons do not take them when wishing to ride only that far; and they uselessly encumber the crowded thoroughfares of lower New-York. If the ferry companies were compelled to establish lines from their Brooklyn and Jersey ferries to Grand, Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets, the stage companies alluded to would at once change their routes and form, what is specially needed at this time, cross-town routes. There is no good reason why such a change should not be made, nor why the people should not be relieved of the inconvenience of the present long routes and the imposition of the tax in time lost and fare paid.

The question of fares is also one of grave importance. In 1864 the car companies, without warrant of law, advanced their rates of fare from five to six cents, and the stage companies from four cents to six, and six to ten cents. The increased tax was submitted to, not without a demurrer on the part of the people at its injustice; and it has never been reduced. Nor will it be, unless the companies are forced to reduce by public sentiment, legal power or successful rivalry. The cost of carrying passengers is less than it was in 1864, before the tax was levied and the advance made. As an instance of this, we note that in 1864 it cost the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad,—by no means the most economically managed road in the City,—four and one-third cents each to carry its 1,890,941 passengers, while in 1867 it cost only three and one-half cents each, tax included, to carry its 13,182,697 passengers. At the old rate, this Company in 1867 would have made at least one cent per passenger, or $121,826; as it was it made, at the six cents fare, in round numbers, about $300,000. The profit of this road at this time is fully as great. Although the law authorized the advance of the amount of tax in the charge for fare, it did not authorize the advance of one and four cents. In view of this fact, and the additional one that the cost of running the lines has decreased, while the profits have become enormous, it seems only just that an early return should be made to the old prices.

There are also some matters of minor interest involved in this question which are worthy of the attention of the proper authorities. The injustice of charging alike for short and long distances is evident, and needs no argument to prove it. A system of transfers, by which a ticket purchased on one line will carry a passenger over two or more, is also demanded. All important cities have such a system. The definite arrangement of cab fares before the cabs begin running is also needed. The present rule, which provides for payment "by the mile" will lead to interminable disputes and swindles. The French system of paying "by the course" or "by the hour" ought to be adopted. The proper authority ought to establish certain routes and fix proper rates for them, and require the Company to keep certified copies posted in their cabs. On entering, a passenger in giving his directions would add "by the course" or "by the hour," and thus leave no loophole for escape. These are minor matters, but worthy of the attention of those having direction of such matters, if there be any such persons practically in power.

Trask to the Rescue.

What will Mr. TRASK, nay, what will Mrs. Grundy say, what will Mr. PARTON write, and what will Dame Partington do, now that that "perverter of juvenile morals," that defender of the fragrant weed and eke of the ruddy cup, "Mr. JOHN FISKE, A. M.," author of that strongly affirmative pair of pamphlets, "It *does* Pay to Smoke," and "The Coming Man *will* Drink Wine," has been appointed University Lecturer for the coming year at Harvard? We recover our startled breath and put the query, this time more briefly, again. What, we repeat, will all the anti-tobacco leagues and all the total abstinence societies say and do at finding honors thus thrust on the champion of the pipe and the bowl? Will they not join in denunciation, or else shake their heads over a sad portent to Harvard? There, contiguous to the University, hard-by at Concord, TRASK has emitted tracts by the score against tobacco, more powerful and deadly than King JAMES' "Counterblast," or than "the essential oil" itself—yet has he not been appointed Lecturer. Twin pamphlets has PARTON published, one directed against nicotine, the stupefier, the other against wine, the masker—and pamphleteer he remains still. What is the meaning of these blushing honors (blushing like Burgundy) offered to "JOHN FISKE, A. M.," and of this incense-burning (like an odorous regalia) around his head?

In this way, but with more wrathful metaphor, we may imagine the individuals and the organizations before alluded to, to receive the news in question. But we hasten to say that drinking and smoking do not enter as elements into the present appointment. As the replies to PARTON were but incidental work for Mr. FISKE, and his main studies and knowledge are directed to vastly different matters, so it is for the latter sort of learning that he has received his appointment, and to this latter his lectures are to be directed. Hence, while our own opinion is that the coming undergraduate will smoke, (and, perhaps, *be* smoked,) and that at class supper he may even drink wine, yet this will not be in consequence of any teachings of the new lecturer. Furthermore, we doubt whether any teaching would prove, if things are now as they were twenty years ago, that "It Pays to Smoke"—in the College yard; and among the incredulous regarding the positive healthfulness of the dear vice under any circumstances would be the University racing crews.

The Peerage and the Turf.

The rapid series of disasters which has fallen lately upon the aristocratic patrons of the English turf, and the amount of reckless, ruinous turf-gambling which has thus been disclosed, have naturally created no little excitement and scandal, not only in England, but in all quarters where horse-racing is in vogue. In less than a year two Dukes, a Marquis, two Earls, several younger sons and a Baronet or two, have succumbed through reverses on the turf. In several cases—that of the Duke of NEWCASTLE at all events—the ruin is, in reality, only personal and temporary. There is the magnificent palace at Clumber, and there are the rich estates, which creditors cannot touch; but the revenues of which, after deducting a modest £10,000 a year for the Duke, will clear off all debts in comparatively few years. But the havoc among the *haute noblesse* of England, and the exposure that has thus been made of the personal habits of many of them, are far from edifying. It is clear that the prevailing vice of the day among the youthful aristocracy is gambling on the turf, and it is also clear that turf morality has seriously deteriorated, of late, through the reckless conduct of the "plungers," offering a favorable field for the operations of the sharpers. And the result is to be deeply regretted in the interest of the turf. We do not attach so very much importance to the mere fact that a few Peers have been ruined—among a similar body all the world over there are sure to be some spendthrifts and fools, no matter in what form their folly manifests itself. It is the influence of their influence on the English turf that is most to be considered. If, as it is alleged, all the old honest and straightforward runners of horses are either dying out or quitting the turf in disgust at the rascality engendered by the modern school of "plungers" and their parasites, and the frantic spirit of speculation fostered by great "bookmakers," then a serious calamity has befallen one of the noblest of English sports, and threatens to reduce it to the level of the prize ring. But we venture to hope that the evil is but temporary, and that when a handful of silly young noblemen have had time to reflect in comparative poverty on their folly and when a few prominent swindlers have been finally exposed, the turf will resume its former standing as a pleasurable, moderately exciting, and not necessarily harmful means of recreation.

Brigham's Bluster.

The threat of BRIGHAM YOUNG to "put out" of the Territory of Utah such Federal officers as did not come up to his standard of personal deportment and character, and his further declaration that the Mormons "would not obey" the United States statute directed against polygamy, may be set down as a gratuitous bit of bluster on the Prophet's part, of that sort to which we have been accustomed of late.

As a matter of fact, he knows perfectly well that he could not hope to maintain himself against our arms, and that Utah would form but a mouthful for any real attack. According to his own figures, YOUNG has now but 70,000 Mormon souls under his command. Of these, at the most, there are but about a tenth fighting men; for the feminine proportion of the community is in excess of the ordinary rule. He has a good militia system, and the deeds of the "Mormon battalion" are still recounted. But to attempt to resist a forthputting of the power of the nation would be absurd; and BRIGHAM knows this as well as anybody. Hence we must only look on his late boasts as a kind of harmless braggadocio.

Legal Etiquette.

Judge CARDOZO lately attempted to prevent Mr. JOHN D. TOWNSEND, a lawyer, from acting in a case which he had undertaken, and, failing, indulged in a tirade of abuse which reflected no credit on the Bench. Judge DOWLING lately refused to allow Mr. MCCLELLAND to practice in the Tombs Police Court, and in defending himself in a suit which the latter brought indulged in a description of "Tombs Shysters" in such a manner in such connection as to convey the erroneous idea that Mr. MCCLELLAND was of the obnoxious class. On yesterday Judge GEORGE G. BARNARD rigorously abused a lawyer and his clients in his Court; and immediately after apologized therefor, by saying his remarks were intended to be general,—to the whole profession, we suppose. And finally Judges MCCUNN and SUTHERLAND, of coördinate Courts, are amusing themselves by undoing each other's orders and releasing each other's prisoners. The New-York Courts have little reputation for honesty and justice left; and it seems the determination of some of the most prominent members of the Bench to rob them of all claims to decency and common politeness. There are records extant of the shameful rudeness and indecency of the English Bench of the last century; but they are not as discreditable to the profession, all things considered,—our supposed superior civilization among them,—as the instances we have been compelled to record in the past few weeks. "Decency, gentlemen, decency."

The Real Estate Market.

Transactions in real estate have, for a few weeks past, been few and unimportant. The Exchange, which for months rang with the voices of busy auctioneers, and was crowded daily with eager bidders, is now open but one or two days in the week, and then the sales are quite unimportant, and the attendance very small. Country sales, which for the past two months have attracted considerable attention, and which have generally been very successful, are rapidly dropping off, and in a week or two more will probably cease. It is too late to do much more this season. The large operators and wealthy purchasers have almost, without exception, withdrawn from the market. The severe monetary stringency has had a very depressing effect, and but few pieces of property are being disposed of at either public or private sale. This lull will probably exist until the middle or latter part of next month. Then, if money matters are easier, considerable activity may be looked for. The last week of August is the time generally selected by speculators to purchase large tracts of land for the Fall market. The property so purchased is divided into villa plots and city lots, and early in September is offered in small parcels to those desiring "desirable country homes on very easy terms."

The decided success of the season just closed will undoubtedly have its effect, and next Fall a very large number of out-of-door sales, with the usual accompaniments of free rides, free lunch and free lager, may be expected.

MINOR TOPICS.

The great burglars and robbers of the City have been unusually active of late, and they have succeeded in reaping harvests unusually rich. In all, or nearly all, the cases in which they have been successful, there have been evidences of great carelessness on the part of their victims—carelessness in guarding treasure and property, and in regard to the means of safety. One might suppose that recent occurrences would offer sufficient warning to everybody; but we have had proof within a few days past, that there is but little less negligence than heretofore. We cannot suppose that our warnings will be of any more avail than those of the burglars; but nevertheless, we hereby warn all concerned.

During the hot months, when hundreds are traveling daily from our City to all parts of the country, would it not be well for the managers of railroad and steamboat companies to adopt some method by which the crowding, scrambling and quarreling at the ticket offices may be avoided? Ladies, traveling alone, unable to fight their way through the crowd, and without tickets refused permission to pass the official at the gate, are, for this reason, not infrequently, obliged to miss a train. At the Post Office, where great numbers of persons call for their letters each morning, applicants form in line, are served in turn and there is no confusion. At the theatres the same rule is established, and policemen enforce it. Why not try it at the depots?

The pamphlets and newspaper articles which appear from time to time from the pen of the Emperor NAPOLEON, show that, if he had not been an Emperor, he could have taken rank as a first-class journalist. A Parisian correspondent says that it has been the delight of LOUIS NAPOLEON from his youth to see himself in print, and to this day he is an amateur journalist, giving hints for articles to the *People*, and even, it is asserted, correcting and amending proofs with his imperial hand for his favorite literary agents. While he was a prisoner at Ham he contributed upward of two hundred and fifty articles to a provincial paper, in which he expounded his socialist theories. If the Emperor should get upset by the revolution, we should not be surprised to see him start a newspaper and become a journalist.

Perhaps Judge TRUMBULL's party did not rightly comprehend BRIGHAM YOUNG's meaning in the late conference. They say he was mighty resolute about upholding polygamy. But it is also to be observed that he said polygamy was no part of the original Mormonism, and only introduced by a "revelation" after the settlement in Utah. This might "be meant to mean" that perhaps another revelation could do away with it. Mr. BOWLES a few years ago, as we see in his book on "Our New West," found YOUNG and his friends willing to listen to reason. Certainly a sacred paragraph would be a very cheap way of getting through the difficulty, and we would advise Mr. YOUNG to get into the requisite state of trance as soon as possible.

Mr. VINCENT COLYER has returned to this City from the vast tour he has been engaged in for months past among the Indian tribes of the Western Plains. The brief account he has given us of his adventurous journey is full of marvel and romance, as well as of beneficent and intelligent effort in behalf of the Indian. He has traveled many thousands of miles—now on horseback, now in wagon, now on foot, now with a military escort, now in the company of a few old plainsmen, now alone. He has visited scores of tribes, wild and civilized, examining their condition, and the best means of improving it. He has talked philanthropy and given presents to hundreds of "big chiefs," some of them with breeches on and some without—some of whom understood English, and some required an interpreter. From Kansas to Arizona, from the country of the Cherokees to the country of the Apaches, from the towns of the Moqui to the tents of the Utes, Mr. COLYER has traveled and investigated, and faithfully done the work which he undertook on behalf of the Indian Commission. To that body he will soon submit his report, and it will unquestionably be one of great value and interest. In due time, Mr. COLYER proposes to return to the far West, and make a tour among the tribes of the Northern Plains.

If "old experience may attain to something like prophetic strain," we think Ex-Secretary SEWARD has as good a right to be a prophet as any other man of his age; and we are disposed to take his word about the state of things in 1876, as expressed in San Francisco on the Fourth. The idea of a Jubilee in 1876 requires no great stretch of prophecy, to be sure; but we think that with proper effort, those three trans-continental railways could be three grand facts in that year. Mr. SEWARD expects to see it, and he probably will, since his heart is so stout and cheery. At any rate we hope he may, and be able to deliver that centenary oration, too—for nobody would have a better right to do so, everything considered.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* scourges the "literary body-snatcher," by which term it describes the scribblers who do up the shocking tragedies for sensational newspapers. The tragedies themselves are scarcely less shocking than the way in which they are immediately seized upon by sentimental liners as a means of earning an honest crust. To these persons an explosion, a shipwreck, a death from starvation, a murderous tragedy, is "a chance for an article;" and there are literary artists who train themselves to weep and rave over such disasters as a regular line of business. It is their way of earning a living—just as robbing graves was once a means of existence with an equally honorable order of men. In further describing them, the *Gazette* adds:

"The modern resurrectionists, the body-snatchers of our own refined times, are not permitted to seize and sell the dead, and, perhaps, would not like to do so, but they have no hesitation about making 'subjects' of the drowned, starved and murdered, in another sense. They cry over the body and sell their tears. They indite sobbing paragraphs wrought to the proper hysterical pitch by some appropriate stimulant, and go gaily with the goods to any editor who will pay them for the job. When no dead body offers fair occasion for work, these gentlemen will weep over the poor man's marigold in the poor man's garden plot; or wail over a consumptive prostitute; fall to any subject, in short, which will turn on the tap of their tears, or make occasion for the use of pathetic indignation the fountain of which is fed with sugar. To our own minds no profession can be more odious or contemptible than that of the literary resurrection-man. The beggar who foams at the mouth with soap when he simulates a fit is not more of an impostor; and the halfpence he wriggles out of people's pockets as he wallows on the ground are not more disgracefully earned than the wages of this sort of sensational writing."

The purchaser of the book published a few years ago, containing the inimitable writings of the lamented John Phœnix was gravely assured that he could rely upon the genuineness of Phœnix's "autograph," because it was written by one of his most intimate friends. The joke was passable when it was new, but it is strange that at this late day a Boston journal, published so near Harvard University, should even more gravely than Phœnix's publisher, announce, as it did yesterday, that "a prominent writer" (can it be a prominent *Boston* writer?) "is now engaged upon an *autobiography* of Miss IDA LEWIS," the Newport heroine.

There is a ghastly humor in the Memphis dispatch announcing that a ball is to be held in that city for the purpose of raising funds to secure the reprieve of two persons now under sentence of death for murder. Whatever may be thought of the motives of those who have this affair in hand, there can be but one opinion as to the propriety of the means by which they seek to attain their end.

The periodical rumors that the Emperor of France is very unwell are again in circulation. We read in the English papers that recently he fainted after a *déjeûner*, that he walks with great difficulty, and, being compelled to take carriage exercise, is assisted into his carriage by two attendants.

LOUIS II., of Bavaria, exhibits a remarkable tenderness for his people,—he does not insist on their attending the Wagner concerts to which he frequently treats himself. A short time since he ordered a performance of "Lohengrin." The theatre was splendidly lighted, the musicians were in white cravats and swallow-tails, and the King sat in solitary state in the auditorium, and enjoyed himself. A similar performance of "Tristan and Isolde," followed a few days afterward.

An arrangement has been effected and a consolidation made between the Hoboken and Jersey City line of horse railroad and the new Pavonia-avenue and West End line, and they will work together.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MR. FECHTER IN AMERICA.

The forthcoming August number of the *Atlantic Monthly* contains an article, which we republish elsewhere, from the pen of CHARLES DICKENS, upon the subject of Mr. FECHTER's acting. It is intended as a hearty letter of introduction, addressed to the public of America on behalf of that distinguished actor, and its eulogistic tone will undoubtedly attract renewed attention to the professional visit which, we are now authoritatively told, Mr. FECHTER is about to make us. The purpose is chiefly that of serving the artist, by giving him the great advantage of an opinion to which all must listen with deference, and also to some extent, we may suppose, of keeping us alive to the interest of an event which, Mr. DICKENS believes, we should all regret to allow to pass without sufficient notice. The cordiality of the desire, on both sides, is evident. Whether, however, Mr. DICKENS has taken the most judicious means of carrying it into effect, is a doubtful question. For our own part we apprehend that, although, at the outset, Mr. FECHTER's performance will be received with infinitely greater curiosity because of this effort of his powerful advocate, the very ardor with which his merit is proclaimed will cause a dangerous reaction. To dispute an assertion of Mr. DICKENS concerning the qualities of any actor, especially one of the romantic class, is not a trifling matter, but in this case we are so convinced that he has, with complete sincerity, put forward claims which never in this country can be admitted, that for the sake of his *protégé*, if for no other reason, we feel bound to warn the public not to let their expectation be too highly raised. Indeed, if Mr. FECHTER's first appearance should be made before any audience prepared to judge him according to Mr. DICKENS' representations, we believe that the disappointment would be so great as to make his immediate failure inevitable.

And this, in a certain sense, would be a misfortune, for his visit, under common circumstances, would have many excellent results, and would afford much pleasure to hosts of intelligent lovers of the drama. He could not, and cannot, create the same sensation as that which followed his early performances in England, for the reason that the theatrical conditions of the two countries are different. He was absolutely needed there, whereas here, although he will be heartily welcome, we have no pressing occasion for a dramatic teacher and reformer of his school. All that Mr. DICKENS says of the success of "Ruy Blas" and "Hamlet," nine years ago, is accounted for by the circumstance that the English stage was everywhere in a pitiable state of feebleness and retrogression. He indicates the absurdities of the traditional *Iagos* and *Hamlets* of that day, and triumphantly describes how the old habits were broken up by Mr. FECHTER. But he is not aware that in the United States these false and faded notions were discarded a quarter of a century ago, and that no actor has for years attained any reputation excepting by the very methods which he glowingly holds up to us as brilliant novelties. We omit the question whether Mr. FECHTER can or cannot surpass the best American representatives of his principal characters. It is only to the purpose to say that his style will not come upon us with the force and freshness which won the acclamations of all sensible citizens in England. He swept aside the rubbish of tradition, renounced adherence to effete usages, and addressed himself to the present reason, not to the past recollections of his audiences. What Mr. DICKENS says about his picturesqueness, his fervor, his dash and vigor, were perfectly true nine years ago. He was a startling innovation, and although the shock of his bold reforms at first bewildered audiences, he rapidly sprang to high favor. As to the professed advocates of the old school, as might have been expected, they first endured, then pitied, then embraced. In less than a year from the time of his original appearance in London he had reached the highest point he ever attained. Since that period he has slowly but steadily fallen from it, and, notwithstanding that he is probably to-day the most intelligent and forcible actor of the romantic school that England possesses, he has almost totally lost his hold upon English audiences.

It is by no means difficult to understand how the warmest of his admirers, like Mr. DICKENS, should have allowed this steady decline to pass unobserved, or should be unconscious of the fact that the vitality and vividness of his earlier impersonations have become painfully weakened. Such cases are among the most familiar in dramatic experience. The deterioration is so gradual that constant observers have no power to measure the changes, and the very suggestions of a favorite actor's style, even in its falling off, are sufficient to keenly reawaken past memories, and to keep alive the faith that his power still remains what it was when it produced its first impression. How many of us in witnessing, after intervals of years, performances which we once admired, have been conscious of an inferiority which those who have meanwhile seen them continually repeated could not possibly recognize. There are persons of generally excellent judgment who will swear to-day that BUCKSTONE, in London, and LEMAITRE, in Paris, are great artists, simply because the sight of them now revives precisely the emotions they were capable of imparting in their prime. Of course there is nothing so extreme as this in Mr. FECHTER's instance. He has simply lost the best energy and fire of his youth. The "picturesqueness" is still there, so far as it can be expressed by almost unexampled grace in bearing and movement;—in personal appearance it is no longer remarkable. But the "peculiar dash and vigor" now seldom reappear. Yet he is still one of the most intelligent and happily gifted actors of the time. He is not the Adonis he was once declared to be, but his eye is as beautiful and expressive as ever, and his voice as full of tenderness and feeling. Perhaps in appearing before a new public he may cast aside that spell of sluggish indifference which has too long paralyzed his energies, and breathe once more the fire of former days. If he can do so he will win greater honors than if, relying upon the generous heralding of a devoted friend, he suffers himself to float leisurely along such streams of popular favor as good-natured and easily-guided faith may have prepared for him.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The most contumacious of the older cynics has declared that no idea of Paradise would be perfect to him unless he were permitted to witness the tortures of the damned writhing in Pandemonium below. The cynical seeker of theatrical comfort in the present day may realize this conceit, if he choose, by visiting Niblo's Garden, where himself surrounded by every element of coolness known to modern times—free ventilation, fans, puffs of curious and complicated design, Mr. FARRIE's pretensions to wit and those of Mr. HENDERSON's burlesque company to genius—he may behold the struggles of vast numbers of fellow-beings condemned to unite hour after hour in the most vehement and exhausting physical labors that human ingenuity can devise. The partially extinct blondes fight for supremacy, hip and thigh, with the newer performers of the Lauri Troupe, who, in turn, are making more extravagant leaps than ever toward the attainment of popular favor, in rivalry of their French friends, the Clodoche quartet. How enchanting, in these nights of thermic agony, to be able to lean back, in the spirit of the Chinese philosopher, upon an airy orchestra stall, and rejoice that you have people to do all this for you. The period of saltatory suffering will not be much further prolonged. It closes with this month, and on the 1st of August "Arrah-na-Pogue" will be brought out with a cast which certainly shows good intentions on the part of the managers. Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH will appear as *Shaun*, in which character he gained great reputation in California. Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY will personate *Feeny*, of which he was the first representative in London, and in which his strong idiosyncrasies are exhibited to powerful and singular advantage. For *Arrah Meelish* Miss ROSE EYTINGE has been engaged, the part requiring precisely the attributes of delicate humor, quick feeling and earnest devotion which this artist is better capable of illustrating than any other now upon our stage. With regard to the other characters much is promised and

much seems likely to be fulfilled; and the scenic preparations are especially spoken of as unusually brilliant and elaborate.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The proof that the welcome given to the company of Boston players was no eccentric popular freak but a desire to recognize and encourage one of the worthiest theatrical entertainments that has been afforded in this City, is found in the increasing favor bestowed each evening upon their performances by the audiences at Wallack's Theatre. The woes of *Dora* and the humors of *Captain Crosstree* are received with unabated expressions of approval, and will undoubtedly continue to be so received until the end. A change will next week be made in the cast of "Dora;" Mr. J. Cathcart will replace Mr. F. Robinson as *Farmer Allen*, the latter gentleman being called away to fulfill an engagement at a distance. Mr. Koppitz, the clever and energetic conductor of the orchestra, whose skill has been particularly conspicuous in the management of the burlesque music, also retires next week. There is a possibility that before the withdrawal of the Boston company "The Long Strike" will be produced. In this case Mr. Stoddart will resume his familiar part of *Moneypenny*.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

The attendance at this establishment demonstrates that the lurid and volcanic style of acting and of drama which Miss Lucille Western has made her own, and of which there are many reasons to hope she will retain the exclusive possession, has yet its numbers of admirers. She now appears each evening in the violent French melodrama, entitled "The Child Stealer," which may safely be declared the most explosive of all those with which her name is especially associated. It is received with a warmth appropriate alike to the season and the character of the play.

On Mr. Fechter's Acting.

From the Atlantic Monthly for August, 1869.

The distinguished artist whose name is prefixed to these remarks purposes to leave England for a professional tour in the United States. A few words from me, in reference to his merits as an actor, I hope may not be uninteresting to some readers, in advance of his publicly proving them before an American audience, and I know will not be unacceptable to my intimate friend. I state at once that Mr. Fechter holds that relation toward me; not only because it is the fact, but also because our friendship originated in my public appreciation of him. I had studied his acting closely, and had admired it highly, both in Paris and in London, years before we exchanged a word. Consequently, my appreciation is not the result of personal regard, but personal regard has sprung out of my appreciation.

The first quality observable in Mr. Fechter's acting is, that it is in the highest degree romantic. However elaborated in minute details, there is always a peculiar dash and vigor in it, like the fresh atmosphere of the story whereof it is a part. When he is on the stage it seems to me as though the story were transpiring before me for the first and last time. Thus there is a fervor in his love-making—a suffusion of his whole being with the rapture of his passion—that sheds a glory on its object, and raises her, before the eyes of the audience, into the light in which he sees her. It was this remarkable power that took Paris by storm when he became famous in the lover's part in the "Dame aux Camélias." It is a short part, really comprised in two scenes, but, as he acted it, (he was its original representative,) it left its poetic and exalting influence on the heroine throughout the play. A woman who could be so loved—who could be so devotedly and romantically adored—had a hold upon the general sympathy with which nothing less absorbing and complete could have invested her. When I first saw this play and this actor, I could not, in forming my lenient judgment of the heroine, forget that she had been the inspiration of a passion of which I had beheld such profound and affecting marks. I said to myself, as a child might have said; "A bad woman could not have been the object of that wonderful tenderness, could not have so subdued that worshiping heart, could not have drawn such tears from such a lover." I am persuaded that the same effect was wrought upon the Parisian audiences, both consciously and unconsciously, to a very great extent, and that what was morally disagreeable in the 'Dame aux Camélias' first got lost in this brilliant halo of romance. I have seen the same play with the same part otherwise acted, and in exact degree as the love became dull and earthy, the heroine descended from her pedestal.

In "Ruy Blas," in the "Master of Ravenswood," and in the "Lady of Lyons,"—three dramas in which Mr. Fechter especially shines as a lover, but notably in the first,—this remarkable power of surrounding the beloved creature, in the eyes of the audience, with the fascination that she has for him, is strikingly displayed. That observer must be cold indeed who does not feel, when *Ruy Blas* stands in the presence of the young unwedded Queen of Spain, that the air is enchanted; or, when she bends over him, laying her tender touch upon his bloody breast, that it is better so to die than to live apart from her, and that she is worthy to be so died for. When the Master of Ravenswood declares his love to *Lucy Ashton*, and she hers to him, and when, in a burst of rapture, he kisses the skirt of her dress, we feel as though we touched it with our lips to stay our goddess from soaring away into the very heavens. And when they plight their troth and break the piece of gold, it is we—not *Edgar*—who quickly exchange our half for the half she was about to hang about her neck, solely because the latter has for an instant touched the bosom we so dearly love. Again, in the "Lady of Lyons;" the picture on the easel in the poor cottage studio is not the unfinished portrait of a vain and arrogant girl, but becomes the sketch of a Soul's high ambition and aspiration here and hereafter.

Picturesqueness is a quality above all others pervading Mr. Fechter's assumptions. Himself a skilled painter and sculptor, learned in the history of costumes, and informing those accomplishments and that knowledge with a similar infusion of romance (for romance is inseparable from the man,) he is always a picture,—always a picture in its right place in the group, always in true composition with the background of the scene. For picturesqueness of manner, note so trivial a thing as the turn of his hand in beckoning from a window, in "Ruy Blas," to a personage down in an outer courtyard to come up; or his assumption of the *Duke's* livery in the same scene; or his writing a letter from dictation. In the last scene of Victor Hugo's noble drama his bearing becomes positively inspired; and his sudden assumption of the attitude of the headsman, in his denunciation of the Duke and threat to be his executioner, is, so far as I know, one of the most ferociously picturesque things conceivable on the stage.

The foregoing use of the word "ferociously" reminds me to remark that this artist is a master of passionate vehemence; in which aspect he appears to me to represent, perhaps more than in any other, an interesting union of characteristics of two great nations—the French and the Anglo-Saxon. Born in London of a French mother, by a German father, but reared entirely in England and in France, there is in his fury a combination of French suddenness and impressibility with our more slowly demonstrative Anglo-Saxon way when we get, as we say, "our blood up," that produces an intensely fiery result. The fusion of two races is in it, and one cannot decidedly say that it belongs to either; but one can most decidedly say that it belongs to a powerful concentration of human passion and emotion, and to human nature.

Mr. Fechter has been in the main more accustomed to speak French than to speak English, and therefore he speaks our language with a French accent. But whosoever should suppose that he does not speak English fluently, plainly, distinctly, and with a perfect understanding of the meaning, weight and value of every word, would be greatly mistaken. Not only is his knowledge of English—extending to the most subtle idiom, or the most recondite cant phrase—more extensive than that of many of us who have English for our mother-tongue, but his delivery of Shakespeare's blank verse is remarkably facile, musical and intelligent. To be in a sort of pain for him, as one sometimes is for a foreigner speaking English, or to be in any doubt of his having twenty synonyms at his tongue's end if he should want one, is out of the question after having been of his audience.

A few words on two of his Shakespearian impersonations, and I shall have indicated enough, in advance of Mr. Fechter's presentation of himself. That quality of picturesqueness, on which I have already laid stress, is strikingly developed in his *Iago*, and yet it is so judiciously governed that his *Iago* is not in the least picturesque according to the conventional ways of frowning, sneering, diabolically grinning, and elaborately doing everything else that would induce *Othello* to run him through the body very early in the play. Mr. Fechter's is the *Iago* who could and did make friends; who could dissect his master's soul, without flourishing his scalpel as if it were a walking-stick; who could overpower *Emilia* by other arts than a sign of the Saracen's-Head grimness; who could be a boon companion without *ipso facto* warning all beholders off by the portentous phenomenon; who could sing a song and clink a can naturally enough, and stab men really in the dark—not in a transparent notification of himself as going about seeking whom to stab. Mr. Fechter's *Iago* is no more in the conventional psychological mode than in the conventional hussar pantaloons and boots; and you shall see the picturesqueness of his wearing borne out in his bearing all through the tragedy down to the moment when he becomes invincibly and consistently dumb.

Perhaps no innovation in art was ever accepted with so much favor by so many intellectual persons precommitted to, and preoccupied by, another system, as Mr. Fechter's *Hamlet*. I take this to have been the case, (as it unquestionably was in London,) not because of its picturesqueness, not because of its novelty, not because of its many scattered beauties, but because of its perfect consistency with itself. As the animal painter said of his favorite picture of rabbits that there was more nature about those rabbits than you usually found in rabbits, so it may be said of Mr. Fechter's *Hamlet*, that there was more consistency about that *Hamlet* than you usually found in *Hamlets*. Its great and satisfying originality was in its possessing the merit of a distinctly conceived and executed idea. From the first appearance of the broken glass of fashion and mould of form, pale and worn with weeping for his father's death, and remotely suspicious of its cause, to his final struggle with *Horatio* for the fatal cup, there were cohesion and coherence in Mr. Fechter's view of the character. Devrient, the German actor, had, some years before in London, fluttered the theatrical doves considerably by such changes as being seated when instructing the players, and like mild departures from established usage; but he had worn, in the main, the old nondescript dress, and had held forth, in the main, in the old way, hovering between sanity and madness. I do not remember whether he wore his hair crisply curled short, as if he were going to an everlasting dancing-master's party at the Danish Court; but I do remember that most other *Hamlets* since the great Kemble had been bound to do so. Mr. Fechter's *Hamlet*, a pale, woe-begone Norseman, with long flaxen hair, wearing a strange garb never associated with the part upon the English stage, (if ever seen there at all,) and making a piratical swoop upon the whole fleet of little theatrical prescriptions without meaning, or, like Dr. Johnson's celebrated friend, with only one idea in them, and that a wrong one, never could have achieved its extraordinary success but for its animation by one pervading purpose, to which all changes were made intelligently subservient. The bearing of this purpose on the treatment of *Ophelia*, on the death of *Polonius*, and on the old student fellowship between *Hamlet* and *Horatio*, was exceedingly striking; and the difference between picturesqueness of stage arrangement for mere stage effect, and for the elucidation of a meaning, was well displayed in there having been a gallery of musicians at the play, and in one of them passing on his way out, with his instrument in his hand, when *Hamlet*, seeing it, took it from him to point his talk with *Rosencrantz* and *Guildenstern*.

This leads me to the observation with which I have all along desired to conclude: that Mr. Fechter's romance and picturesqueness are always united to a true artist's intelligence, and a true artist's training in a true artist's spirit. He became one of the company of the Theatre Français when he was a very young man, and he has cultivated his natural gifts in the best schools. I cannot wish my friend a better audience than he will have in the American people, and I cannot wish them a better actor than they will have in my friend.

CHARLES DICKENS.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Commencement Exercises—The Degrees—The Dinner and President's Levee—Class Statistics.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Thursday, July 15.

The rain fell to-day, and therefore Commencement Day was the perfect day it has been in former years. But the exercises were not interrupted by the unpleasant weather, nor were the pleasures of the occasion impaired. The usual procession was headed by Governor Jewell and President Cummings.

The exercises of the Graduating Class were quite creditable, both in composition and delivery. In the latter respect there has been a manifest improvement each year since the election of Professor Hibbard to the Chair of Elocution. The degree of B. A. was conferred in the usual manner upon the following:

John Edward Abbott, Auburndale, Mass.; Samuel Robinson Kelley, Boston, Mass.; John Russell Cushing, North San Juan, Cal.; Samuel Emery Holden, Concord, N. H.; Horatio Nelson Hale, Jr., North Groton, N. H.; Wilbur Fisk Crafts, Middletown; David Eugene Miller, North Grosvenordale, Conn.; Edson Warburton Davis, Albany, Vt.; John Samuel Greenfield, Meriden, Conn.; Albert Aurelius Tyler, Haddam, Conn.; Frank Edward Porter, Boston, Mass.; Alden Fitzroy Chase, Bryant's Pond, Me.; Alfred Noon, Middletown; Charles Pitman Croft, Peekskill, N. Y.; John Hale Powers, Newbury, Vt.; Harvey Woodward, Keene, N. H.; Albert Gillett Jepson, Hammond, N. Y.; David Casler, Frey's Bush, N. Y.; George Edward Reed, Lowell, Mass.; Nathan Gilbert Cheney, Boston, Mass.; Jonathan Edwards Richards, Steuben, N. Y.; Walter Augustus Chadwick, Prattsville, N. Y.; Joseph Dame Weeks, Lowell, Mass.; Tamerlane Pliny Marsh, Chicago, Ill.; Caleb Thomas Winchester, East Hartford, Conn.; Henry Alanson Starks, Troy, N. Y., and Henry Smith Carhart, Coeymans, N. Y.

The honorary degrees were conferred as follows: The degree of D. D. upon Rev. D. A. Whedon, of the Providence Conference; and the degree of LL. D. upon Hon. Mr. Pitman, of Massachusetts.

THE DINNER AND LEVEE.

The Commencement dinner was served up in the usual style at McDonough Hall, and was devoured in nearly the usual indifference to the laws of hygiene and good breeding. The President's *levée* in the evening was, as usual, one of the pleasantest social exercises of the week, and with this the anniversary exercises concluded.

CLASS STATISTICS.

The average weight of the Graduating Class is 145¾ pounds, six pounds more than the average weight of the students of Amherst, and nearly nine pounds more than the average adult male, according to Quetelet. The average height is five feet nine and three-fourth inches, three and three-fourth inches more than Quetelet's average man. In profession five are to be teachers, thirteen clergymen, one business man, three gentlemen, three lawyers, one physician, one artist and one undecided. In politics twenty-five are Republicans, one Democrat, and one supports "Pratt, the great American traveler."

THE ALUMNI MEETING.

At the Alumni meeting the following officers were chosen: Orange Judd, (of the *American Agriculturist*,) President; Rev. E. Wentworth, D. D., Hon. C. D. Hubbard, of West-Virginia; Rev. C. D. Foss, of New-York, Vice-Presidents; S. Chere, Rev. B. Pillsbury and Professor G. F. Comfort, Business Committee.

THE ARMY AND NAVY UNION.

At the meeting of the Army and Navy Union, a letter was presented from General Van Petten, President, excusing his absence on the ground of illness, announcing a liberal increase of his subscription for the Memorial Chapel, and urging a systematic effort by the Union to raise money for its completion. First Sergeant D. B. Lockwood, of the Second Connecticut Battery presided. The following officers were chosen for the next three years.

Brevet Brigadier General J. B. Van Petten, (Class of 1850,) President; Brevet Major-General G. W. Cole, (Class of 1860,) Brevet Brigadier-General A. J. Edgerton, (Class of 1850,) Colonel E. B. Harvey, (Class of 1845,) Colonel D. E. Wright, (Class of 1845,) Colonel S. M. Mansfield, (Class of —,) Colonel J. M. Pomeroy, (Class of 1856,) Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Hoyt, (1850,) Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Hubbard, Vice-Presidents; Lieutenant Geo. C. Round, (1866,) Secretary; Lieutenant S. W. M. Chattaway, Treasurer.

NEW OBSERVATORY.

During the last year a new observatory has been completed at an expense of $6,000. A fine telescope has been procured at a cost of about $6,000. It has a twelve-inch object glass, and the focal distance is fifteen and a half feet, being the fifth telescope in size in the country, and the third in real value.

THE MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

The Memorial Chapel is still in an unfinished state, only the walls and roof having been completed. So far it has cost $65,000, and is one of the most elegant chapels in the country. It will require $17,000 to finish it inside and complete the tower, if the work is done on the cheapest of the proposed plans, while to do it in a style corresponding with the work done thus far would require at least $25,000. This amount is still to be raised.

A Misstatement Corrected.

From the Washington Republican, July 15.

A story has been put in circulation to the effect that Mrs. Taylor and Miss Taney, daughters of the late Chief-Justice Taney, had been removed from their positions as lady clerks in the Patent Office. This story is, no doubt, put in circulation to create the impression that the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner were intolerently proscriptive toward these ladies. It is well known that by a recent act Congress provided that all the writing for the Patent Office which heretofore had been done by ladies at their residences should, after the 1st of July, be done at the office. When the clerical force was reorganized, circular letters were sent to all the old lady employes inviting them to positions in the building, as provided by law, and asking their acceptance or declination of the position, to enable the Commissioner to make the necessary arrangements. In the case referred to above both the ladies declined the position, preferring not to leave their homes to perform the clerical duty. If, therefore, any blame is attached to their loss of position, it rests between themselves for declining all the Department had to offer, or with Congress for passing the bill requiring the work to be done in the Patent Office.

POLITICAL.

The Test Oath in Virginia.

General Canby's persistence in insisting that the test oath must be taken by the members of the new Legislature of Virginia, has caused some consternation in the victorious party. Many of the Representatives elected by the Conservatives will be unable to take that oath; and some of the Radical members also will not be more fortunate. The papers which supported Colonel Walker during the canvass agree in the opinion that the requirement made by General Canby is uncalled for, impolitic and unjust. To show that the case is unprecedented, the Petersburg *Index* refers to General Canby's letter to Governor Holden, of North Carolina, written in June, 1868, while he was in command of the Second Military District. In that letter General Canby said that "the second section of the act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, &c., and authorizing the Legislatures to meet before the complete restoration of the States, was regarded as dispensing with the oath of office prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862, in the case of the members elect who are not disqualified by the constitutional amendment, and as allowing them to qualify upon taking the oath of office prescribed by the new Constitution."

The Richmond *Whig* makes the point that Congress assented to the new Constitution, either expurgated or unexpurgated, unqualifiedly and unconditionally, when it submitted it to the vote of the people, reserving to itself only the power to reject the State's Representatives if the Fifteenth Amendment were not ratified, and the power to pass upon the proceedings and action of the Legislature. It made no reservation as to the Constitution, being satisfied as to its republican character, and submitted it to the people as a proper instrument for the government of the State, and for their restoration to the Union.

The *Whig* in another article notices the very singular circumstances under which General Canby's decision respecting the test oath was made known. Six weeks before the election, he issued his general order concerning registration and the election. It was an extremely carefully prepared order, and seemed intended to provide for everything and to cover all possible contingencies. Even the color of the ballots was elaborately set forth. But there was not a word in that order on the subject of the iron-clad oath, as applicable to members of the Legislature. The Conservatives organized their canvass, and nominated their Senatorial and county candidates, taking pains to nominate only such as were conceded to be eligible. At last, only about a week before the election, when it would have been impossible for them to make a change of programme, General Canby published his letter declaring that the members of the Legislature must take the test oath.

TEXAS.

The Election Ordered—President Grant's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 15.

The following proclamation was issued this afternoon:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress, approved April 10, 1869, I hereby designate Tuesday, the 30th day of November, 1869, as the time for submitting the Constitution adopted by the Convention which met in Austin, Texas, on the 15th day of June, to the voters of said State registered at the date of such submission. I hereby direct the vote to be taken upon the said Constitution in the following manner, viz.: Each voter favoring the ratification of the Constitution, as adopted by the Convention of the 15th of June, 1868, shall express his judgment by voting "for the Constitution;" each voter favoring the rejection of the Constitution shall express his judgment by voting "against the Constitution."

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

[SEAL] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Platform of the Democratic State Convention—General Hancock's Letter of Withdrawal.

The platform adopted by the Pennsylvania Democrats at their State Convention in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, is as follows:

The Democracy of Pennsylvania, in Convention met, do unanimously declare:

First—That the Federal Government is limited to the grants contained in the Federal Constitution; that the exercise of doubtful constitutional powers is dangerous to the stability of the Government and to the safety of the people; and the Democratic Party will never consent that the State of Pennsylvania shall surrender her great right of local self-government.

Second—That the attempted ratification of the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution by the Radical members of the last Legislature, and their refusal to submit the same to a vote of the people, was a deliberate breach of their official duty and an outrage upon every citizen of the State, and the resolution making such ratification should be promptly repealed, and the amendment submitted to the people at the polls for acceptance or rejection.

Third—That the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania is opposed to conferring upon the negro the right to vote; and we do emphatically deny that there is any right or power in Congress or elsewhere to impose negro suffrage upon the people of this State in opposition to their will.

Fourth—That reform in the administration of the Federal and State Governments in the management of their financial affairs is imperatively demanded.

Fifth—That the movements now being made for the amelioration of the condition of the laboring men, have our most cordial cooperation.

Sixth—That the legislation of the late Republican Congress, outside of the Constitution, the disregard of the majority therein of the will of the people and sanctity of the ballot-box, in the exclusion from their seats in Congress, of Representatives clearly elected, the establishment of military Governments in States in the Union, and the overthrow of all civil government therein, are acts of tyranny and usurpation that tend directly to the destruction of all Republican government and the creation of the worst forms of despotism.

Seventh—That our soldiers and sailors, who carried the flag of our country to victory, must be gratefully remembered, and the guarantees given in their favor most faithfully carried into execution.

Eighth—Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad; the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign Powers and furnish an example of encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and undivided rights.

Ninth—That the present internal revenue and taxing system of the General Government is grossly unjust, and means ought to be at once adopted to cause a modification thereof.

The letter from General Winfield S. Hancock declining the use of his name as a candidate for the nomination for Governor was in the following terms:

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 21, 1869.

DEAR SIRS: I had the pleasure to receive your favor of May 1 last just before leaving Washington for the West. My occupations and duties prevented me from promptly replying to your communication, and such is to be regretted, for I was as well prepared to express to you my views then as now, and by having promptly written I would have avoided the appearance of hesitation. My views on the subject concerning which you address me have never changed, and I have freely expressed them to all persons who have in any form communicated with me to that end. I am averse to obtruding myself upon the public, and have therefore avoided writing anything for publication, although I have authorized my correspondents to make any other proper use of my sentiments. I write to you with the same limitation as to the purpose to which my letter may be applied, and for the same reasons.

I feel highly honored by the preference shown me in old Northampton, as expressed in your letter; but notwithstanding the high honor which you propose to confer by casting your influence for me in the nominating Convention for Governor, now close at hand, I must state, and without reservation, that under existing circumstances I cannot permit the use of my name in that connection. Were I in civil life, no distinction would be more agreeable to me than to be Governor of Pennsylvania. I have, however, followed the profession of arms since boyhood, and now that I have acquired considerable rank, do not wish to abandon it, and enter upon a life for which I am much less prepared by experience or education.

In declining to permit the use of my name, I have considered that no injury would result to the State, for there are numbers of distinguished men, knowing its interests far better than myself, whom the people would be pleased to honor, and who could render more efficient services to the people of Pennsylvania than myself. I am, truly, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

To Messrs. G. H. Gundy, Wm. Mitchell, Charles Meade, Wm. H. Hutter, James Veal, L. H. Merryman, B. B. Welsh and E. Hagerman, Bethlehem, Penn.

TENNESSEE.

Governor Senter and the Registers in the State.

The Knoxville, (Tenn.,) *Whig* publishes the subjoined letter, with the remark that it is a sufficient answer to the free charges which have been quite current that Governor Senter and those who support him are disposed to override the law and secure his election through certificates illegally issued:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 10, 1869.

Dr. Thomas H. Pearne and others:

GENTLEMEN: Yours of July 7 has been received. You are entirely right in supposing that I shall only remove Commissioners of Registration where it is made evident they are unwilling to execute the law, or in cases where they become candidates for office. It is true I have removed several Registrars, but have only done so that the law may be faithfully executed, not violated as enemies report.

You are certainly correct in denying the charge that I am removing and appointing Registrars, with the view, and for the purpose of admitting persons to the ballot box who are excluded by the franchise law. In conclusion, while I do not claim the right to advise judicial officers, yet I have invariably made known to those appointed, that they should faithfully execute the law without any degree of partiality toward myself or any other candidate. Hoping this brief reply will be satisfactory,

I remain yours, &c., D. W. C. SENTER.

REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.

The Party in the City and the State—Mismanagement of the Leaders.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, July 13.

The fact that in a great State like New-York the declared political preferences of its rural population, embracing a conceded preponderance of the integrity and intelligence of its people, should be steadily overwhelmed by the vote of our Metropolis, and that the State should be ruled by the corrupt element of one of the most corrupt cities upon the continent, is a phenomenon which is very properly beginning to attract serious attention. Good men are beginning to inquire into the causes of so dangerous a state of affairs, and to devise a remedy for it. Discussion and investigation have revealed some very curious facts with regard to the management of political affairs in the City of New-York, and the organization of parties.

At first thought it seems strange that the popular expression of political sentiment in the City should be so directly opposite to that of the rest of the State, and that with a working Republican majority in the rural districts of from ten to fifty thousand, the Democratic Party in the City is so reliably strong. Without a knowledge of the population and political manipulations of the Metropolis, it might be supposed that there existed an essential difference of origin, thought and interest between the people of the City and of the rest of the State. A moment's reflection, however, assures us that this is not so. Numerically, a large balance of power, if not, indeed, a majority of the voting population, come from the interior. The large foreign element in the City is a fair average of the general immigration. Why then is it that New-York is always so sure for a heavy Democratic majority?

To our mind the answer to this question seems plain enough, and the remedy for it is obvious. The source of the evil is to be found in the glaring mismanagement of the Republican leaders, and the undue control which has been mischievously conceded to them throughout the State. Their counsels are constantly distracted and their efficiency paralyzed by feuds and jealousies. To such an extent is this carried that harmony or efficiency of action is absolutely impossible. Each faction prefers that Democracy should triumph rather than their rivals, and not unfrequently coalitions to that end are entered into.

We hazard very little in expressing the conviction, based upon a careful observation of the Metropolitan Republican management, that New-York would be a reliable Republican State but for the vicious management and distracting feuds among Republicans in that City. These feuds do not revolve about essential points of principle or policy. They are simply scrambles for individual control and preferment, of a nature best expressed by the term "rings." They are essentially corrupt, and unworthy of the party in whose name they are managed. The result is that men of political integrity and character become disgusted and driven from active participation in affairs, feeling that they are sure to be duped by one or the other of the factions. The interested and venal are left in control, and municipal politics necessarily become a dirty and disreputable business.

With an assurance that is almost sublime, these New-York politicians arrogate to themselves a superiority of acumen, and assume a control throughout the State, which would be amusing if it were not so mischievous in its results. They go up to the State Convention with an air, and a fluency of assertion that is wonderful, when we reflect upon the fearful minority which they represent. They demand the manipulation and conduct of campaigns from a Central Metropolitan office, and organize defeat as complacently as if that were the object of their mission. As often as the so-called "rural districts" succeed in carrying the State in spite of New-York City, these politicians appear by platoons, and demand the lion's share of the patronage both State and national.

To our minds there is but one effective remedy for this condition of things. Metropolitan dictation and control must be broken up. We may not be able to do this in the City itself with reference to local canvasses, but we can do it outside the City, and in all general canvasses. We must subordinate the vicious ring to the rule of the majority, located outside the City. We must give these marplots and mischief-makers to understand that they must curb their selfishness so that it shall not militate against the general good. To effect this, Republican majorities must be recognized instead of Republican minorities. The interior counties must organize for cooperation against these city rings. They must resent the patronizing airs and the assumption of control with which they have sought to manipulate our State Conventions. We have had enough of it, and a decent self-respect demands that we should end it. The party must be reorganized in the Metropolis, with a view to harmonious action, and a general and hearty coöperation by a consolidated Republican Party. This is a legitimate work for the next State Convention, and we trust that the Republican Press and leaders will take such steps as will insure an effective coöperation and emphatic assertion. In no other way can we hope to overcome the strong Democratic majority against us in New-York City.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Mr. William Milnes, Jr., the Conservative elected to Congress from the Seventh District of Virginia, is a Pennsylvanian. On election day his opponent, becoming convinced that he would be beaten unless a diversion in his favor could be made, announced that Milnes "equipped the Pennsylvania Bucktails, the Barnburners," as he termed them, of the Valley. The people, however, said they were not fighting Bucktails or anybody else now—the war was over. All they wanted was an honest man to represent them in Congress, who could take the oath—adding that they cared not for his war record. The result was that, at his own home and among his own people, he was beaten by Milnes, a Northern man and a stranger, over three to one.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* has been "interviewing" Ben. Hill, of Georgia; the undertaking was not a very profitable one. Hill said that in the beginning it was evident to his mind that in order to unite the virtue, respectability and wealth of the white people of Georgia, and oppose a party in solid mass to the Republicans, the prime requisite was to make Radicalism disreputable, and he accordingly labored for the attainment of that object. In the present condition of the country he, of course, sees only an overthrown Constitution, approaching anarchy, dissolution and other evils too numerous to mention.

The Executive Committee and officers of the New-Hampshire Temperance Alliance held a meeting in Concord on Wednesday for consultation, the result of which was the appointment of a committee to take charge of the campaign until the special election in November. The opinion strongly prevailed that the people would ratify the Constabulary law.

Ex-Senator Lot M. Morrill is said to be candidate for the new Circuit Judgeship of Maine.

The Cheyenne *Argus* thinks that if the national capital is to be changed, St. Louis is too far east for the new location.

Minnesota has not ratified the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment. The Legislature declined to act upon a telegraphic dispatch, and adjourned before the official copy was received. At the most, only eighteen States have ratified the amendment up to this time.

The Knoxville *Whig* entreats Mr. Johnson to spare Tennessee the infliction of his speeches, as the Senter party do not need nor wish his support. It says they injure the cause of Senter and suffrage more than they help it; and that if he would simply state the honest facts, that he is speaking in the interest of Andrew Johnson, there would be less mischief in his vaticinations.

There is some excitement among the Republicans of Northeastern Massachusetts, says the Boston *Transcript*, at a remarkable attempt General Butler is making to control custom-houses and newspapers. There is a turn in the tide.

Senator Thurman, of Ohio, will start for California very soon, and he expects to meet General Rosecrans in San Francisco, and officially notify him of his nomination for Governor.

The movement of the radical temperance men in Maine against General Chamberlain is not a gigantic success. The Portland *Press* notes with profound satisfaction that every Republican newspaper in the State that holds the confidence of the temperance men, and all the men whose names, whose examples, whose counsels, and whose influence have given conspicuous aid to the cause through the discussions of the last twenty years, have expressed their satisfaction at the position taken at Bangor by the Republican Party, and their determination to maintain an association, by which all the substantial progress of the past can be maintained.

The Wilmington *Journal* characterizes it as "a slander" upon the people of North Carolina to say that they were dragged into the rebellion and never gave it a hearty support.

The Chicago papers give long and amusing accounts of a meeting of the People's Party in that city on Monday night. The "people" did not appear to respond in very great numbers to either the pathetic or sarcastic appeals which had been made to them, and after a great deal of talk by the very few present, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

The Richmond *Whig* of Tuesday says: "We beg the New-York *World*, and all the over-zealous Democratic journals, to let us alone. What we have done has been done without their aid and in spite of their opposition. We are more indebted to President Grant than to all the Northern Democrats put together for our deliverance. Let us alone."

Twenty questions were put to a worthy German, an applicant for a position under the Government in Washington. To nineteen he answered in writing, "I don't know." To the twentieth question, "When and by whom was America discovered?" he replied, "In 1492 by George Washington."

Vallandigham's organ, the Dayton (Ohio) *Ledger*, says that after "the treachery" of the timid and selfish men of the Democratic Party in 1867, "in the very hour of triumph," there could be no hope of any more Democratic victories pure and simple; the Democratic leaders no longer could trust each other, and the masses of the Democracy no longer had confidence in their leaders. And all this, because at that time betrayal, incapacity, vacillation, inaction and mismanagement had marked every step till the splendid triumphs of 1867 had vanished into thin air, and the Republican Party had won the field in almost every State.

Senator Drake, of Missouri, has published a card saying that he did not call up the Port of Entry bill at the last session of the Fortieth Congress, not because he had any ill feeling toward St. Louis, but because several Senators, including Sherman and Trumbull, had attempted and failed, and where they failed he could not hope to succeed.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY OF BOSTON.

An Important Meeting in Boston—The Question of Union—Suggested Disbandment of the Society—Report of the Committee.

From the Boston Advertiser, July 14.

An adjourned meeting of the American Tract Society, of Boston, was held in the Old South Chapel, yesterday afternoon, Judge Smith in the chair. The attendance was large, about 150 gentlemen being present. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Allen, of Marblehead, after which Rev. Dr. E. P. Marvin, from the Committee appointed at last meeting to examine and report on the condition of the Society, made a report. The report stated that the business of the Society during the last three years was as follows: For the year ending May, 1867, $209,777; 1868, $182,586; 1869, $159,185. This diminution of business, the report states, if continued, will result in insolvency. The Committee thought that two societies to do the same work were unnecessary and ruinous. The assets of the Society were reported as follows:

Stock on hand	$60,160
Plates, &c.	72,900
Building fund	22,080
Sundries	32,943
Total	$187,083
Deduct debt	26,158
Net Assets	$160,924
Deduct over-estimate in the items above	32,166
Total assets	$128,758

There was now no reason why there should be two tract societies, the issues which in the few years past existed now having become dead. The report recommended a union of the two societies and an abandonment of the Boston Tract House. A minority of the Committee believed a union could be effected with the New-York Society, while a majority of the Committee deemed such a course impracticable. Under these circumstances it was recommended that the property of the Society be equitably distributed among the three denominations which originated it and have maintained it, on the condition that the basis upon which the society was formed be upheld. In conclusion the Committee said that they would all have preferred a restoration to the union basis, if that were possible; but they believed that it now was utterly too late to undertake it.

Hon. A. B. Ely moved the adoption of the following article contained in the report, as the sense of the meeting, the same being a recommendation by the Committee:

"A division of its assets among the three denominations, (whose members have contributed to its funds,) in trust, to administer them in the circulation of such books and tracts as 'shall be calculated to receive the approbation of serious Christians of all denominations.' This will be simply the selection of new agencies to accomplish more efficiently the original work of the society."

Rev. Dr. Murdock offered the following as a substitute for the motion of Mr. Ely:

1. *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to ascertain if it be practicable for this Society to surrender its charter, with all the penalties and obligations thereto pertaining, with a view to the transference of the general work, together with the assets and liabilities of the Society, of every name and description, to the American Tract Society, located in the City of New-York, in such form and manner that hereafter there shall be the same unity of execution, direction and control that has heretofore marked the constitutional scope and aim of the two Societies; and that the Committee shall have power to negotiate with the Society in New-York any arrangement, upon the basis herein set forth, that may be mutually acceptable to the parties in interest.

2. *Resolved*, That when the Committee appointed in pursuance of the foregoing resolution shall have ascertained the legal condition and negotiated a definite plan of union with the New-York Society, they shall have power to call a meeting of this Society for the purpose of considering and ratifying the same.

Hon A. B. Ely thought it was time the Boston Society came to an end, as the three Societies composing it refused to support it. The whole property should be turned over to the New-York Society. The great mistake committed was in not dividing the funds as once proposed. He closed his remarks by offering the following as a substitute for his former motion:

Resolved, That as the sense of this meeting, either the funds and property of this Society shall be made over to the ownership, superintendence and care of the American Tract Society, or, as an alternative, that the fifth proposition of the Committee be carried out, as may be most expedient.

Mr. Eastman opposed a division of the funds of the Society, and also a union with the New-York Society.

Rev. Dr. Dorus Clark could not see how the property of this Society could be divided, and at the same time carry out the will of donors and legatees. He offered a motion that the Executive Committee be requested to call a meeting of this Society in September, with the avowed object of making arrangements to place it in the position of an auxiliary to the New-York Society. He could not see that any action of this meeting would be effective or legal.

Mr. Henry F. Durant objected to both the propositions before the meeting, because they were illegal and unjust. He would have the Society remain a union Society; and he believed that if they were patient, earnest and consistent, the work of the Society would go forward prosperously, doing a good work as it had in the past. He closed with a motion to lay all the motions on the table, and it was carried.

Rev. J. D. Fulton said he entirely agreed with the report of the Executive Committee, that the Society had reached a point in its history when it would be wise and promote the cause of Christ if the existence of the Society should cease. He would have the Baptist denomination take all the funds they could get, and use them in carrying forward their own peculiar work.

Rev. Dr. Marvin said that the Executive Committee and the Committee appointed at the last meeting were unanimously of opinion that one of the propositions should be adopted. There were two members of the Committee who thought another attempt should be made to unite with the New-York Society; but the majority was of the opinion that this could not be done. He believed the time had come for a separation of the several denominations represented in the Society.

Mr. Charles G. Nazro said that he felt it was impossible to get unity in the Society, and as he did not wish it said that the Society had been obliged to divide its funds because its members could not agree among themselves, he did all he could to merge the Society with the New-York Society.

Russell Sturgis, Jr., said he hoped the Society could be carried on on a true union basis, but he thought it could not be done, and he favored a union with the New-York Society.

A minister from Maine said that it was a foregone conclusion among the Congregationalists in Maine that the work of the Tract Society, as a distinct organization, was ended.

Rev. Mr. Moody, of Chicago, said that two societies were needed, and he hoped the Boston society would continue in existence.

The report of the Committee was laid on the table, and the meeting then adjourned.

PERSONAL.

Miss Ida Lewis, the heroine of "Lime Rock," Newport, R. I., has not actually received half the presents which it has been reported have been offered her. The report that she has been presented with a silver tea service and a gold-lined goblet is not true. She has, in truth, received only about $800 worth of gifts. It is said that many persons go over to her home from Newport merely to gratify their curiosity, and very few leave presents, or even do so little as to buy her pictures. The callers have become so numerous of late that they occupy nearly all her time. The number has often reached one hundred in a single day; on Monday of last week there were one hundred and fifty, some before breakfast in the morning, and others late in the evening. Miss Lewis might well ask herself, under these circumstances, whether it is worth while to be a heroine.

Governor Senter, of Tennessee, was badly bruised by being thrown from his buggy, in Knoxville, a few days ago.

The British Government has declined to accede to the request of this Government, made through the Minister at London, to release Colonel Wm. G. Halpin, a citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio, under sentence of imprisonment as a Fenian.

Hon. Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia; General George B. Wright, of Ohio; Hon. A. Brandagee, of Connecticut; Hon. R. R. Bridges, of North Carolina, and General George W. Cass, of Pittsburg, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Commodore R. B. Lowry, of the United States Navy, and Hon. Robert S. Hale, of Elizabethtown, N. Y., are at the Hoffman House. Lieutenant-Commander W. K. Wheeler, of the United States Navy; Hon. H. B. Pierce, of Scranton, and J. T. [illegible], Esq., of Washington, are at the Irving House. Hon. C. H. Adams, of Cohoes, and Judge Pomeroy, of Pittsfield, are at the Coleman House. General N. H. Painter, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. T. W. Terry, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

BISHOP VS. BISHOP.

The Defendant Not Rearrested Under Judge McCunn's Order.

Curious Complications in the Conflict of Legal Authority—The Courts Defied by Mr. Bishop and Sustained by the Sheriff.

It seems that this case, which has been so remarkable for the patient long-suffering of the wife, the bitterness of the husband, the frequent exhausting and disheartening delays of the law, and the sharpness displayed by lawyers and the high officials of the Courts, is still no nearer a termination, but is rather daily becoming more and more complicated. It threatens to become not only one of the celebrated causes in the New-York Courts, but also one of the most disgraceful to those Courts engaged in its examination.

After, for some cause or other, making the rounds of the Courts of several of the States, it finally finds its way into the Superior Court of this City, where, in the course of proceedings, an order was made for the payment of alimony and a counsel fee of $250. On motion, this counsel fee was reduced to $100, but no part of this sum was ever paid by the defendant. For this non-payment an ordinary attachment was issued, under which the defendant was entitled to give bonds and enjoy the benefit of the "limits" of the prison, which are those of the county.

The defendant gave the required bail, and while at large the opposing counsel moved to attach the Sheriff for having permitted the defendant to go at large, in alleged violation of the order of the Court.

The motion for attachment was denied, but the order so amended as to impose the payment of money by the defendant in the nature of a fine, and in default of which he was directed to be placed in close confinement as for contempt. A stay of proceedings under this order was granted by Judge Fithian, but almost immediately vacated by Judge McCunn, and the defendant placed in close confinement in accordance with the order. His counsel then sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge Sutherland, taking the ground that for the non-payment of money of this character, a party could not be imprisoned without the benefit of the statutory provisions permitting him to give bonds to the Sheriff to abide within the limits. Concurring in this view, Judge Sutherland vacates the order directing close confinement, and remitted the defendant to his right to give bail, under the former order of Judge McCunn, who again directed his close confinement by the Sheriff.

The attorney of Mr. Bishop now informs us that under this order Sheriff O'Brien refuses to act, and has not, as was stated yesterday on Judge McCunn's authority, arrested the defendant, being in dread of the provisions of the sixtieth section of the *Habeas Corpus* act, which reads as follows:

"If any person, either solely, or as a member of any Court, or in the execution of any order, judgment or process, shall knowingly recommit, imprison or restrain of his liberty, or cause to be recommitted, imprisoned or restrained of his liberty for the same cause * * * any person so discharged, or shall knowingly aid or assist, therein, he shall forfeit to the party aggrieved, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, and shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

The counsel for the defendant complains that in addition to this order assumed to be in violation of the statute, the letter which seems to have been a part of the grounds for the order, was never seen or heard of in the judicial examination of the case, and was only shown to him by Judge McCunn after the issuing of the order. It is not positively denied that the letter of M. C. Bell, seeking to prostitute a young girl, was written by Mr. Bishop, but his counsel states that the probabilities are against any genuine letter of the kind having come into the hands of the plaintiff, by whom it is said to have been presented to the Court. This latter statement does not appear in the proceedings, and Judge McCunn in entering it in his order explicitly declared that there was no doubt of the fact that it was written by Mr. Bishop.

Certainly the questions are somewhat novel as the matter now stands. Will Judge McCunn maintain his order and the dignity of the Court, which Mr. Bishop has repeatedly defied? Will the Sheriff, in fear of the statute, refuse to obey, and so refusing, will the Judge attach him also for contempt; and, both Judge and Sheriff enforcing the order, will defendant's counsel prosecute them under the statute? The public are curious to see who shall "back down" in this conflict of jurisdiction.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—Citizens' Associations in the Country; Another Letter from C. Green; Plans for Securing Honest Republican Legislators—The Pennsylvania Democrats; State Convention in Harrisburg; The Platform and Nominations—Governor Walker, of Virginia; Interview of our Reporter with him; What he says about the recent Election; He regards it as an Administration Triumph—Mississippi; The Election ordered for Nov. 30; the Test and Disfranchising Clauses Submitted to Separate Votes; President Grant's Proclamation—Woman's Suffrage; Second Day of the Saratoga Convention; An Organization Effected; the Platform Adopted; What the Ballot will Do for Woman—Ohio; the State Temperance Convention; Nomination of State Officers; The Democratic Nominations; Mr. Valandingham's Position; His interview with Rosecrans—Negro Testimony in Kentucky State Courts—Brigham Young; He has a Conversation with Senator Trumbull; What he says he will do, and what Senator Trumbull says he Must do.

AGRICULTURAL.—The Farmers' Club; Brief Talk about Quinces; Laying Drain Tiles; Kansas Affairs; How to Cure Hay; A Combined Scarifier, Cultivator and Wheel Hoe; Propagation of Brook Trout; Speculation in Grain; "Corners" and their Consequences; Undue Inflation; A Suicidal Policy—Miscellaneous Matters.

GENERAL TOPICS.—The New Yale Theological Seminary Building; Breaking of the Ground—The Avitor; Marriott's Aerial Steam Carriage in San Francisco; The Invention Pronounced a Success; The Trial Trip; Another Account; The Trial "Something of a Failure"—Thomas and Sheridan; General Halleck Tells why General Thomas was not Relieved at Nashville; Sheridan's Latest Ride—Recovery of a $2,000 Diamond—The Yerger Case; Petition for a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*; Hearing in the Supreme Court Before Judge Chase.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Continental Summary; Opening of the French Legislature; Press Prosecutions—Spain and the United States—Great Britain; State of the Crops; Financial Condition of the Kingdom; Meeting of Confederate Bondholders; Cheerful Prospects; The Atlantic Telegraph Company; Facts of the Financial Year; The Overend-Gurney Case in Parliament—France; Review at Chalons; The Army Ready for War—The Ecumenical Council; Earnestness of the Pope; Probable Postponement.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.—Spanish Bombast; The Nagua Affair; Blockade Proclamation—Execution of Americans; Account of the Death of Young Wyeth; Letter from the Victim to his Mother and Friends.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.—Our Harbor Defences; The Sandy Hook and Hell Gate Channels; General Newton Undertakes to Remove the Obstructions at Hell Gate; $4,000,000 to be Expended—Pestilence in the City; Cholera and Yellow Fever Imported from Cuba; Precautionary Measures Adopted by the Health Board—The Bishop Divorce Case; The Defendant Placed in Close Confinement by Judge McCunn; Conflict of Authority Between the Judges; Sharp Comments on the Character of Mr. Bishop—Horrible Tragedy on Staten Island; An Intoxicated Shoemaker Cuts a Little Girl's Throat and then His Own—Chapter of Singular Suicides—Boundary Line Difficulties; Pelham vs. New-Rochelle and East Chester—The Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers and its Work.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.—The Patent Office; Most Recent Patents Granted, together with minute description of each—Improved Photographic Paper—Paper Made from Stone.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.—Is Legislative Corruption Spreading?—Names Instead of Things—How the Virginia Election is Regarded—Koopmanschoop's Project—Minor Topics.

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MARRIED.

BREWSTER—WESTFALL.—At home, on Wednesday, July 14, by Rev. J. Few. Smith, D. D., [illegible] S. Brewster to Tillie C. Westfall, daughter of the late William Westfall, all of Newark, N. J.

HOWLAND—TAYLOR.—On Tuesday, July 13, Henry H. Howland, of New-York, to Miss [illegible] Taylor, also of this City. No cards.

JACKSON—MILLS.—On Wednesday, June 30, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., assisted by Rev. Reese F. Alsop, C. Phelps Jackson to Emma L., daughter of [illegible] Mills, of Rye.

DIED.

BLUME.—On Wednesday night, July 14, Mrs. M. Blume, aged 47 years and 6 months, a native of [illegible], Germany.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, July 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. [illegible], South Brooklyn.

DAKIN.—At Chelsea, City of Hudson, N. J., on Wednesday, July 14, [illegible], wife of C. F. Dakin, [illegible].

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, [illegible], corner of [illegible]-av., City of Hudson. Carriages will leave the Hoboken Ferry at 1½ o'clock.

HENRY.—On Wednesday, July 14, Catharine Henry, sister of the late Philip Henry, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 210 West 28th-st., on Saturday, 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

HOBBY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 13, Mary Finch, infant daughter of Amos K. and Sarah H. Hobby, aged 1 month and 17 days.

The remains were taken to Green-Wood for interment.

HOLLEY.—On Thursday afternoon, July 15, Bennet H. Holley, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 36 Carmine-st., at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, July 17. His friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HOPKINS.—At New-Lotts, L. I., on Wednesday, July 14, 1869, Matilda W., wife of David Hopkins, and eldest daughter of Abraham Linington, Esq.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church at New-Lotts on Friday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HUBBARD.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, July 14, Grant, only son and youngest child of George W., Jr., and Emma Louise Hubbard, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the house of his parents, No. 97 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, to-day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

HURST.—In Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, on Sunday, June 20, Clara, only daughter of Rev. Dr. John F. and Catharine E. Hurst, aged 7 years and 6 months.

LANE.—On Tuesday, July 13, Catharine G. Lane, in the 75th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, July 16, at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 137 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn. Her friends, and those of her daughter, Ann W. Cromwell, and of her grandson, William Henry Cromwell, are respectfully invited to attend.

LINEN.—John Linen, aged 70 years, 5 months and 27 days.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 431 West 46th-st., on Friday morning, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock.

McCOY.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 14, after a long and severe illness, Joseph McCoy, in the 57th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from Grace Church, corner of Erie and South 7th sts., at 10½ o'clock on Sunday morning, 18th inst.

MESSENGER.—At Great Neck, L. I., on Wednesday, July 14, Thomas, eldest son of Henry Messenger, in the 36th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, No. 42 Willow-st., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

READ.—On Wednesday, July 14, at Long Branch, Frank Read, twin son of Edwin O. and Fannie H. Read, aged 1 year, 1 month and 23 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 121 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

RIGGS.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday, July 15, Ruthie W. Riggs, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—On Thursday, July 15, Florence Emma, only child of David W. and Emma Robinson, aged 1 month and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 45 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

SIMPSON.—On Thursday, July 15, Isabella, wife of Lissack H. Simpson, Jr., aged 40 years, 3 months and 1 day.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 13 East 41st-st., on Sunday morning, July 18, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, July 14, at Patchogue, Suffolk County, L. I., Phebe Smith, widow of Major Nathaniel Smith, in the 84th year of her age.

STUART.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 15, Charles Edward, infant son of L. C. and Marion Stuart.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 235 Cumberland-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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To-day, if the weather is fair, Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER will make their great sale at West Roselle, N. J., of two hundred villa plots. They are delightfully located, of easy and frequent communication with New-York, in a healthy and first-class neighborhood, and will be sold on very easy terms. To salaried men, the offer to receive payment in installments is an inducement. There are very few who cannot afford $10 a month, or $30 a quarter, and the character of the gentlemen selling the property being a guarantee that the agreements will all be lived up to strictly, makes the sale more than ordinarily attractive. A fine lunch will be served up by first-class caterers before the sale. The Police arrangements are excellent, and any improper person who has impudence enough to enter the train will be promptly expelled. That the attendance will be very large is more than probable; over 1,200 tickets have already been given out, and the demand has not yet ceased. Maps, tickets and full particulars may be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 26 Pine-street, or of Messrs. J. O. SEYMOUR, KENNARD & HAY, No. 80 Liberty-street, New-York.

At the Exchange yesterday but one sale was made, that of improved City property, and of no particular importance.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Johnson & Miller.

5-story brick building and lot, No. 333 10th-av., [illegible], H. Kelly ....$[illegible]

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Beekman-place, s. e. corner of East 51st-st., 20.5x100 .... $30,000

Commencing at a point distant 225 ft. n. of 180th-st., and 275 ft. e. of 9th-av., 275x200.5 (½ part) .... nom.

[illegible]

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 1,288, 5 years, per year $1,600

Crosby-st., No. 85, 3 years, per year 1,500

Pine-st., n. e. cor. of William-st., 4 yrs., per yr. 1,800

Stanton-st., No. 122, 2 years, per year 1,500

48th-st., No. 110 W., 2 years, per year 600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

[illegible]

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

[illegible]

East Astoria.

[illegible]

Flushing.

Sandford-av., n. s., 310.8 ft. e. of Lawrence-st., 100x250 .... $3,000

Laurel Hill.

Townsend-av., n. s., lot No. 91, 25x100 .... $100

North Hempstead.

Cow Bay, adjoining shore and land of Remsen's, (Rogers',) 15 acres $28,000

Ravenswood.

Wilbur-av., n. e. s., 60 ft. s. e. of Crescent, house and lot, 25x100 .... $650

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Camden-st. and 14th-av., n. w. corner, 37x100 .... $400

[illegible]

Orange.

Main, corner of Commerce-st., [illegible] $17,425

East Orange.

[illegible] $15,000

West Orange.

Springfield road, n. s., indefinite, 745-100 acres $800

Jersey City.

Grove and Monmouth sts., n. w. corner, 100x100 .... $12,000

Hudson City.

Lot No. 18, block No. 535, Hudson City Terrace Company's map $425

Bergen.

Giles-st., w. s., 48 ft. n. of Broadway, 40x100 ....
Marion-place, s. s., 20x100 .... } $2,000
Marion-place, s. s., 125 ft. e. of Giles-st., 40x100 ....
Wright-st., e. s., [illegible] ft. s. of Broadway, 40x100 } 2,180

North Bergen.

Pen Horn Creek, s. e. s., adjoining land of H. Van Houten's, 4 acres $600
20 acres at Secaucus, Underhill's property 7,300
Lots Nos. 103 and 104, Caleb Smith's map, 50x100 500
Lots 175 ft. s. of n. w. corner of J & G. Newkirk's property, 100x23½x104x28 400

Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 29 and 30, block No. 89, Coster's estate $600
Bloomfield-st., w. s., 82.4 ft. s. of 5th-st., 16.8x80 5,000
Garden-st., w. s., 120 ft. s. of 11th-st., 21x100 14,000

Kearney.

Copper Mines road, s. s., 100 ft. n. of Watkins-st., 25x100 .... $100
Copper Mines road, s. s., 125 ft. n. of Watkins-st., 25x100 100

Union.

Jefferson-st., s. s., lot No. 14, block No. 1, Gryer & Butts' map, 25x100 .... $400
Jefferson-st., s. s., lots Nos. 17 and 1, block No. 1, Gryer & Butts' map, 25x100 675

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—CHOICE BUILDING PLOTS, close to the depot, 40 minutes by Erie Railway from City, for SALE by the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY, at private sale only. Apply to R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent of Rutherford Park, or BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 187 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR sale, at New-Providence, N. J., one mile from Morris and Essex Railroad, and near the new constructing Passaic Valley and Pepack Railroad. This farm of seventy acres possesses eligible building sites, capacious buildings, large gardens, and ice-house filled; terms easy, with immediate possession if desired. Apply to H. F. BARRELL, on the premises, or to GEO. BARRELL, Orange, N. J.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN.—FOR SALE—Several eligible building sites of five acres (or more if desired) directly on the mountain, and commanding unsurpassed views of the surrounding country; well watered with living springs; fine old forest trees, &c. For price and permits, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., A VERY desirable country seat; four acres of land, well stocked with young fruit; good garden; modern-built house and good outbuildings. The site commands a good view of the surrounding country for miles in each direction. Price $14,000. Inquire of W. POWELL, at Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.'s, No. 176 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WEST-chester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

AUCTIONEERS, NO. 26 PINE-ST.

BECAUSE OF THE RAIN,

THE GREAT SALE AT

WEST ROSELLE

IS ADJOURNED TILL

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1869,

When, if the day be fair, all the lots will be positively sold, to the highest bidder. Terms—The easiest ever offered at an auction sale.

This will, undoubtedly, be one of the greatest sales of the season, as over 1,200 tickets have been issued. Special train from foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M. The same passes will be received.

For additional passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., and at the store of Seymour, Kennard & Hay, No. 80 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—IN MONTCLAIR, N. J., AT MODerate rent, a furnished house; also, small cottage, in same inclosure, partially furnished, particularly desirable to families with children; delightfully located by a running brook, in the midst of all country surroundings; high and healthy; convenient to depot; one hour from City; milk, butter, vegetables, and use of horse and carriage, if desired. Inquire at No. 29 Reade-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Cornwall-on-Hudson; very desirable in situation and conveniences, with stable. Apply to MEAD & TAFT, at the landing.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE ROOM formerly occupied by the Open Board of Brokers, Nos. 16 and 18 Broad-st. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 11 Wall-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMIL MENDHEIM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Emil Mendheim, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of July, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 22 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of July, 1869.
jy8-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID B. DEARBORN and GEORGE A. DEARBORN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 252 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 29th June, 1869.
jy2-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON SANGER and ABRAHAM SANGER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Simon Sanger and Abraham Sanger, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of 2d March, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of July, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the 30th day of June, 1869.
jy2-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC W. WINN, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac W. Winn, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869.
jy2-law3wF* ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. SCHILLINGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 252 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 28th May, 1869.
jy2-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. MILES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York on the 9th day of October, 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Miles, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months immediately preceding the filing of this petition in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
jy9-law3wF* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES ATKINS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of James Atkins, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 14th day of July, A. D. 1869. JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 252 Broadway, City of New-York.
jy9-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. NEWKIRK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John P. Newkirk, of Bridgeport, Conn., carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of September, A. D. 1868.
jy9-law3wF* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of EDGAR L. PIERSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Stanse S. Morris, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edgar L. Pierson, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newark, New-Jersey, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1869.
jy16-law3wF* TIMOTHY W. LORD, Assignee, Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN JACOBS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Referee.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of John Jacobs, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of June, 1869.
jy16-law3wF* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 187 Broadway, New-York.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO., No. 2[illegible] Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by [illegible], Agent.

FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan, Free of Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas.

And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of three million acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 110, or in United States Bonds as

A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free From Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The **Principal** of the loan is made **Payable**, in **Gold**, in the City of New-York, but each coupon will

Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York,

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New-York..$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London.....£7 3s. 10d. each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...75 florins each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

Better than Government Securities.

The bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commission.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS:

$[illegible],000 First Mortgage, Eastern Division.

$[illegible],000 First Mortgage, Western Division.

$[illegible],000 Second Mortgage, Western Division.

For sale at CHEAPER RATES THAN ANY BONDS OF EQUAL VALUE NOW OFFERED IN THE MARKET. THESE BONDS ARE LIENS ON A COMPLETED ROAD, IN GOOD ORDER, WELL EQUIPPED AND EARNING, MONTHLY, DOUBLE ITS LAST YEAR'S RECEIPTS.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
New-York.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, AT 83 AND INTEREST.

The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON,
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

WE OFFER FOR SALE:

South Side Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Piedmont Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds.
Petersburg Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Clover Hill Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Investments in above securities at present prices will pay from 8½ to 10 per cent. per annum.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber, on the 12th inst., the following described Bonds and Coupons:
$1,000 Tennessee 6 ₩ cent. Bond, (new) No. 3,[illegible].
$2,000 in 2 Bonds of City of Rahway, 7 ₩ cent., indorsed W. Fuller, Nos. 298, 299 and 300.
$4,000 in 4 Bonds of U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Nos. 178, 180, 81, 82 and 83.
$[illegible] in Coupons of U. S. 6 ₩ cent. Bonds, 1867, Nos. [illegible]
The above reward will be paid for the return of the same, or a proportionate sum for any part.
HENRY P. MARSHALL,
No. 78 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

$125,000 KINGS COUNTY COURT-HOUSE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, DUE 1883.
$50,000 KINGS COUNTY OTHER PURPOSES SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, DUE 1882.
City of Louisville Seven Per Cent. Bonds, due 1888, interest payable April and October, at Bank of America, New-York.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. [illegible] Wall-st.

$1,000.—WANTED ONE THOUSAND dollars for eighteen months for which good security will be given. Address A. Y., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

G. WELD THOMAS, NO. [illegible] NASSAU-ST., Room No. [illegible], wants [illegible] Town (Lee County) Iowa Bonds; also [illegible] City and [illegible] York City [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,

Bankers & Dealers in Gov't Securities.

No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.

Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles from Danville west to Pekin, on the line of the oldest and principal wagon-road in the State. Total amount of bonds, $2,000,000, less than $18,000 per mile, secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company.

Capital stock, $2,000,000.

The grading and bridging for the entire line have been completed from funds realized from stock subscriptions, and are now ready for the iron, which is being laid as rapidly as possible.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connections will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore. At Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western.

It has also western connections with the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and Union and Pacific Railroad.

Having been appointed agents for the sale of these bonds, we with great satisfaction, and the utmost confidence, offer them to our customers and investors generally, as a cheap, safe and desirable security; they being on a road passing through the garden of Illinois, the State well known for its enormous agricultural productions and rapid increase in wealth and population; and passing through numerous large manufacturing towns and cities, with its valuable railroad connections, making it a through line and a first-class road in every respect.

Some idea of the value of railway property in the State may be formed by looking over the statistics of the earnings of all the lines now completed.

The stock of the Rock Island, the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition of none of them will be greater than this road can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road may not sell as high as either of the above. The Bonds are convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired.

We have personally thoroughly examined the road and country along the line, and we stake our reputation in saying no better investment can be made in any First Mortgage Bonds.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency, or 4 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds, beside the advantage of being free of tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Price 95 and accrued interest, both in currency. Bonds forwarded by express, free of charge.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission.

For particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS

BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.
FIFTY YEARS TO RUN,
FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX.
Issued by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company. These Bonds, at the price, yield in Currency Ten Per Cent. per annum.
A limited quantity only for sale before advancing the price.
Full information furnished by
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 9, 1869.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, consolidating the two companies and the property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the said agreement.
The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the vote.
The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M. of the 10th inst.
GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR $50,000 YONKERS Bonds (whole or part) will be received up to July 17, 10 A. M., at Yonkers Savings Bank. The bonds are authorized by law for the extension of Central-av., are in sums of $500, mature in from five to fifteen years, interest 7 per cent., with half-yearly coupons. Information can be had of EDW. DEWITT, Esq., Supervisor of Yonkers, No. 38 Nassau-st., or A. R. TAPPEN, No. 105 Broadway.

GOOD BONDS OR STOCKS WANTED in exchange for lots near Prospect Park, and a fine brick house, with ten lots and stable, in settlement of an estate. Address ESTATE, Box No. 4,1[illegible] Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	120½	121	5-20 Coupon, '67	120⅞	120⅞
Coupon, 1881	120⅞	121	5-20 Coupon, '68	120⅞	120⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862	121⅛	122	10-40 Regist'd	109⅞	110⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	123⅞	122	10-40 Coupon	109⅞	110⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	121⅛	122	Gold	136⅛	137⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	121⅞	122	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107⅞	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	120⅛	120⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS

CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST
PAYABLE IN GOLD,
IN NEW YORK.

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

The Bonds are secured by a Sinking Fund of 2 per cent. per annum, and the mortgage now covers ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE MILES OF A THOROUGHLY BUILT AND FULLY EQUIPPED RAILROAD IN ACTIVE OPERATION,

extending from Houston, Texas, in a northerly direction toward the Red River, where it is intended to connect with the Railroads now building from Lawrence, Kansas City and St. Louis, with a branch road to Austin, twenty-five miles of which is now in operation. It also covers valuable prairie and timber lands, to the amount of 6,400 acres for each mile of road built. The Bonds issued and to be issued are limited to $20,000 per mile.

NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.

Shephard Knapp, Esq., and William Walter Phelps, Esq., are Trustees under the mortgage.

The Railway is built and projected passes through the most fertile and thickly-populated portion of the State of Texas, and during the past three years has earned more than double the amount necessary to pay the interest and sinking fund upon its bonds.

For further information apply to

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, July 10, 1869.
PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 ASSESSMENT FUND BONDS OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Monday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $500,000 of Assessment Fund Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, authorized by section 7 of chapter 169 Laws of 1861.
The bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of January and July in each year, and the principal will be redeemed three years from the date of the bond.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Assessment Fund Bonds of the City of Brooklyn," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interest of the City require it.
EVAN M. JOHNSON, Comptroller.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL $2,000,000 00
ASSETS, 1st July, 1869 .... 4,243,234 53
LIABILITIES 73,489 35

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

on the capital stock, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, Corner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg,) L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 19,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest from July 1.
Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.
The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., and also on Mondays and Saturdays from 4 o'clock P. M. until 7 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., (CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.
SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Managers of this Company have this day declared the regular semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.
Transfer books will be closed from July 16 to Aug. 3, inclusive.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NO. 66 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. payable on and after July 7, 1869.
THEO. KEELER, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand on and after July 1, 1869, at the office of the Company.
The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to July 1. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND.
GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS JULY 1, 1869 .... 112,[illegible]
ASSETS .... $312,[illegible]
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed the usual semi-annual interest to be paid on all deposits (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, July 19, free of Government tax.
The credit will be made under date of July 1; and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per Cent., (3½ ₩ cent.,) free of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 19th day of July.
Transfer books will be closed until the 19th prox.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., Treasurer's Office, No. 26 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.
A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent., on the capital stock of this Company will be payable on and after the 20th July, prox., at this office.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 20.
By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 12, 1869.
STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid on demand, at their office in New-York, No. 278 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board.
ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

31ST DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., and the Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.
DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1869.
The regular quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, payable at this office 20th inst.
The transfer book will close on Saturday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen 21st inst.
R. G. ROLSTON, President.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 Broadway.
Cash Capital $250,000 00
Assets July 1, 1869 .... [illegible]
Liabilities .... [illegible]
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
CHARLES HAMBURGER, Secretary.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 119 BROADWAY.
Cash capital $1,000,000 00
Total assets July 1, 1869 .... 1,[illegible]
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on demand.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d proximo. Transfer books closed 16th inst.
CHAS. H. ROGERS, Secretary.
New-York, July 15, 1869.

DIVIDEND.
MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 65 WALL-ST., (Bank of New-York Building.)
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, is payable on demand.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
New-York, July 8, 1869.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 450 BROADWAY AND 73 WALL-ST., July 7, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on the 15th inst., free of Government tax.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

34TH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 149 BROADWAY, N. Y.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.
JULY 7, 1869.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1869.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 6, 1869.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A STOCKHOLDers' Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
ALSO,
A Scrip Dividend of Sixty per Cent., free of tax, to policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Aug. 16, 1869.
ALSO,
Six per Cent. Interest on the outstanding Scrip.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 2. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 40 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 2. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, payable on the 2d day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of July instant, after which date and until the 6th day of August the transfer books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after July 15, 1869.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 12, 1869.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a cash Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of August next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, where the transfer books are now closed.
GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand. Also, Twelve and one-half per Cent. in scrip for undivided profits, for which certificates will be issued to shareholders, dated Aug. 1, 1869, and bearing interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF BUFFALO, BUFFALO, July 3, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
New-York stockholders will be paid at the branch office, No. 130 Broadway.
E. B. SMITH, Secretary.
Dividend Jan. 1, 1869, 25 per Cent.

FIREMEN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES, No. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., NO. 140 BROADWAY, NORTHWEST COR. LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000; SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1869, $232,664. The usual semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is payable on demand, free of Government tax. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, July 12, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst. WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. R. HODGSDON, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 7th inst. JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
New-York, July 2, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., (3,) payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES have declared the usual dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending June 30. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of one per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months on the above-entitled sums, being at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum. Payable on or after July 19. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, July 13, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Six per Cent. per annum (free of Government tax) will be paid on all sums on and after Aug. 2. Deposits made before Aug. 1 will draw interest from the 1st of August. WM. MILES, President.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
1869 July Interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after July 19, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
1869 JULY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after WEDNESDAY, July 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and will draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit.
DEPOSITS made on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JULY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.
One dollar received on deposit.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 14, 1869.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows:
At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward.
This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the pass-book at any time when required on and after the third Monday, being the 19th of this month.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, June, 1869.
Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars Five per Cent. upon such excess of Deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 19, 1869.
All interest not called for will remain as Principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.
The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS in addition from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.
JUNE 21, 1869.
The Trustees of this bank have ordered the usual quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, to be paid on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws.
All interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal and will be entitled to interest as a deposit.
Deposits made before July 21 will receive interest as from July 1. HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7.
Assets .... $5,510,[illegible]

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 19.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEpositors at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and 6 per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeable with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after July 19, 1869.
All interest not called for will be accredited as principal and draw interest accordingly.
All deposits made on or before July 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE, WILLIAM REMSEN, } Secretaries.

A deposit before July 20 will draw interest from July 1—Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax.)

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, No. 356 3d-av., corner 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $6,312,555 36.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVings Institution, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
German spoken.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
The usual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST OF JULY, will be paid on and after JULY 20.
All money deposited on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. ROGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Pres't.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before the 20th draw interest from July 1, 6 per cent. on $1 to $5,000.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 16, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:
3,000 boxes fresh Menton Lemons.
Cargo *Antagonist*, from Menton.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 9 East River,
1,200 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges,
1,[illegible] boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Buttercup* from Palermo.

MEDICAL.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 3 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 36 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMmediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st., without mercury. Manhood restored by his "Elixir of Life;" recommended before marriage.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the City.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 8[illegible] Broadway, near 18th-st.

MILLINERY.

TRAVELING BONNETS AND HATS for Ladies and Children. Sun Hats, $1. Feathers, Ribbons and Flowers; Millinery Trimmings. L. BINNS' Millinery Trimming Store, No. 839 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. Please save this.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monumental Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues sent to the country. A. KLABER, 138 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 665 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

A RAFT—FOUND FLOATING DOWN EAST River, Monday, July 12. Apply to Sergeant JOHNSON, Governor's Island boat-house, New-York side.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, July 21	Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 5
Tarifa, Thursday, July 22	Russia, Wed'sday, Aug. 11
Cuba, Wednesday, July 28	Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12
Tripoli, Thursday, July 29	Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18
China, Wednesday, Aug. 4	Samaria, Thursday, Aug. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants. First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold. First Cabin to Paris....$145, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers. First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, July 24
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE....ROUSSEAU....SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 4

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included) To BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $90.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON....Saturday, July 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, July 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax)....Tuesday, July 27, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

First Cabin. Payable in gold.		Steerage. Payable in currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$35
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

IOWA....July 17	EUROPA....Aug. 7
BRITANNIA....July 24	CALEDONIA....Aug. 14
COLUMBIA....July 31	CAMBRIA....Aug. 21

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from those ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the premises, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN, 2,866 tons....July 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons....July 28, at 4½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,866 tons....Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, 3,132 tons....Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.
COLORADO, 3,025 tons....Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,292 tons....Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE....(Gold)....$80
STEERAGE....(Currency)....$30

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, July 17, at 11 A. M.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, July 24, at 3 P. M.
VIRGINIA, FORBES, Saturday, July 31, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Cabin.

Outside.	Inside	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$125	$100	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain PARKER.

Steamer leaving July 18 connects closely with steamer OREGONIAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, July 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. ——, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

TWICE A WEEK, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The steamships

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, July 28, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly independent line commencing early in August next.

This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to stations on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Augusta and Savannah Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville and Eatonton Railroad, Macon and Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroads, and all landings on Chattahoochie River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER....July 22
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE....July 29
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE....Aug. 5

For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Wed'sday, July 28
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON....GAGER....Saturday, July 17
CORTES....NELSON....Saturday, July 24

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will follow 28th July.

SHIPPING.

REGULAR LINE FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY, VIA TURKS ISLAND.

The favorite steamer TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, July 17, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 252 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER 30 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.)

—AT 5 P. M.—

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE. Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 4:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:20 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

To better accommodate the public

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) FROM PIER 28 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.,)

—AT 4:30 P. M.—

For BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 4:20 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time for connections with railroad trains West and North. Returning, will leave Albany every evening at 8 o'clock, or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be procured at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 26 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M. and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $30; three months, $40. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 5:30 P. M., landing at Pier No. 26 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal office.

M. PAUL, Superintendent. L. B. & S. S. R. R.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 1 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Baggage called for at residence and checked through to destination; also at No. 305 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers land in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:30, 11:30, 2:30; Warren-st., 9:40, 11:40, 2:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 12 and 3 o'clock.

The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 9 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 9:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 9:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sun., July 11....[illegible]	Sun., July 11....[illegible]
Mon., July 12....8 A. M.	Mon., July 12....10 A. M.
Tues., July 13....7 A. M.	Tues., July 13....11 A. M.
Wed., July 14....7 A. M.	Wed., July 14....11:30 A. M.
Thurs., July 15....8 A. M.	Thurs., July 15....12 M.
Fri., July 16....9 A. M.	Fri., July 16....1 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—Fare 50 cents.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:20; Christopher-st. at 7:40; 34th-st. at 7:45, landing at Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning will leave Newburg at 1:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M. Tickets for the excursion to Newburg and return 75 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg, stopping at Yonkers each way. The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain J. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8¼; 34th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock; allowing two hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cents each way.

SUNDAY IN SARATOGA.—STEAMER VANDERBILT leaves every FRIDAY EVENING and ST. JOHN SATURDAYS, returning by special train by the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad and VANDERBILT Sunday evening, arriving early Monday morning. Excursion tickets at reduced rates by VANDERBILT at No. 305 West-st.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 24 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 27th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 27th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 27th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 2:30 P. M., leave 28th-st. East River, at 2:40 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M., from Harrison-st. Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. R. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JOSEPH EHRLICH, plaintiff, against THOMAS WHITE, impleaded, &c., defendant.—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, Thomas White: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of June, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1869.

A. ASCHER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-st., (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 2d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 2d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-eighth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., T. COMAN, G. W. DITCHETT, Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers in Vandam, Sullivan, Watts, Washington, and Leight streets.

Second—For building sewers in Second-avenue, from Seventy-fourth to and through Seventy-fifth-street to Third-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Vandam-street, from Greenwich to Macdougal-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; both sides of Sullivan, from Broome to Spring-street, and on the southerly side of Spring, from Sullivan to Clark-street; both sides of Watts-street, from Greenwich to West-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; both sides of Washington, from Vestry to Leight-street, and both sides of Leight-street, from Washington to Greenwich-street, to the extent of half the block on all intersecting streets.

Second—Embraces all the lots lying between Madison and Second avenues and between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, and the lots on the easterly side of Second-avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART, RICHARD TWEED, THOMAS B. ASTEN, RICHARD M. HENRY, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Sixteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Rutherfurd-place.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Irving-place, from Fourteenth to Twentieth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Sixteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Rutherfurd-place, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Irving-place, from Fourteenth to Twentieth-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

E. B. HART, RICHARD TWEED, THOS. B. ASTEN, RICHARD M. HENRY, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE for the 4th District of the State of New-York, comprising the 3d, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards of the City of New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, No. 31 Chambers-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 19th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1869, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

The lists herein referred to comprise the SPECIAL TAXES ON BUSINESSES, TRADES AND PROFESSIONS, and the taxes on CARRIAGES, BILLIARD-TABLES, GOLD WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER PLATE, for the year ending May 1, 1870, and the taxes upon INCOMES for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the same due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

ALFRED PLEASONTON, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Avenue A from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such cases made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROpolitan Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1869, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, and it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board, That no person shall destroy nor in anywise injure or impair any drinking hydrant, or part thereof, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District, nor shall any person interfere with the use or enjoyment of the water therein or therefrom, or interrupt the flow thereof, for or as a drink; nor shall any person put any dirty, poisonous, medicinal or any noxious substance into or near such water or hydrant, whereby such water is made or may be regarded as dangerous or unwholesome as a drink; and the penalties and criminal liabilities imposed by the Health Laws of 1866 and 1867 will be incurred by all acts hereby forbidden.

Resolved, and it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board, That no owner, part owner, charterer, agent or consignee of any vessel, nor any officer or person having charge or control of the same shall allow to be cast therefrom, and no person shall cast therefrom, into any public waters in the Metropolitan Sanitary District any straw, bedding, clothing or other substance from any incoming vessel from any foreign port, or port south of Cape Henlopen, without a permit from this Board, except as allowed by the Quarantine authorities.

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO NORTH of Ireland Protestant girls; one to do plain cooking and washing; the other, chambermaid and waiting; have the best of reference from their last employer; been several years in their last place; would like to be employed together. Call at No. 237 Spring-st., near Hudson.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH indoor servant, as footman, waiter, butler, &c., by a very experienced and most responsible young man; has four years' testimonials from a distinguished European family; likewise experienced in America; is a valuable and trusty servant; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable young woman as cook; one who understands game, soups and ice-creams, and making butter, if required; prefers the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 29 Forsyth-st., between Division and Canal sts.

WANTED—BY TWO SUPERIOR SERvants, with excellent City references, situations in the City or country; one as first-class cook; makes pastries, soups and jellies; the other as thorough laundress, or to assist in the washing. Call at No. 208 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant woman as a first-class cook and family baker and pastry; no objections to the country if suited; best reference can be given. Call at No. 288 West 29th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation; is a good plain seamstress; would go out by the week or month; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 80 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would take care of children; can get good City reference. Call at No. 141 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion in a private family, either as chambermaid or waitress, or would take care of children and sew by hand or machine; has excellent reference. Call or address No. 226 East 18th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; wages, $14 per month; good reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 320 West 24th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL, WISHING to return to Bremen this coming Autumn, would like to make an engagement as lady's maid, or take care of children on board steamer; speaks good English. Apply to present employers, No. 284 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, ENGAGEments by the day or week; would make an engagement in the country at very moderate terms; first-class City references. Address J. J., Box No. 128 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and fine washing or sewing; has best of City reference from her last place; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 288 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook, either in the City or country; understands all kinds of cooking in general; including pastry and dairy work; can give satisfactory references. Address COOK, Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as excellent cook in every capacity; has best City references; country or City. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 382.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, washing for gentlemen or families. Call at or address a note to C. M., No. 462 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO AMERIcan girls, if possible in one family; the one as thorough cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress or nurse. Apply at No. 126 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress; only first-class families need apply. Call on or address C. O., No. 120 Van Buren-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A situation as chambermaid and waitress or to assist with children; aged 17 years. Call at No. 282 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English woman with a family as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; excellent reference. Call at No. 235 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of French and American cooking; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 486 6th-av., Room No. 16.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 222 West 44th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, or would not object to chamberwork; would go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Call at 345 West 25th-st., in candy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a small private family; can give the best City reference. Call at 218 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse; is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 218 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; leaves her present place on account of the lady going to Europe. Call or address No. 12 East Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine to go out by the day in private families. Call at No. 201 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH girl to do general housework in a small private family; wages $14 per month. To be seen at present employer's, 420 West 24th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 361 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON AS cook and laundress, or laundress and chambermaid; best City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a boarding-house. Call at No. 338 1st-av., Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED WOMAN, A SITuation as wet nurse. Apply at No. 430 East 13th-st., top floor.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an industrious single man, Scotch; thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom and experienced driver; also willing and obliging; best City reference. Call or address W., coachman, No. 58 West 15th-st., stable.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (GERMAN) a situation as coachman; is neat and tidy, careful driver and good groom; thoroughly understands his business and willing to attend to it; will refer to his present employer. Address HENRY, care of O. F. H. & Co., No. 40 Gold-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable, sober, single man, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a good, careful driver; can milk, if required; City references. Address M., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman; is a first-class City driver and groom; can produce the best of City reference. Call or address W. M., No. 1,325 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business and would be willing to make himself generally useful; can give the best of references. Address J. L., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman; has the best of City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, Graham's harness store, No. 66 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single man of long experience; willing and obliging; would assist in a garden; has the best of references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a respectable man who is perfect in his business; has the best of reference. Apply at the apothecary's, 4th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO INcumbrance, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands farming perfectly. Address T. LEONARD, Newtown, L. I.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; understands his business; satisfactory reference given. Address J. C., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a Protestant man in a private family; he understands his business; can be well recommended. Can be seen for three days at No. 607 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELligent young man with good City references; is willing to work. Address EDWARD, Box No. 184 Times Office.

THE ADVERTISER, AN AMERICAN by birth, 38 years of age, is very much in need of some permanent employment; is a good painter and carpenter, also a good scholar; would be useful at any mercantile or mechanical business; good City reference given. Address J. D., Box No. 148 Times Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK OR porter in a store; good references given. Address A. S., Box No. 162 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS all respectable American, English, Irish, Scotch, German, French, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, cooks of all kinds, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND experienced dressmaker wanted to take charge of an establishment; a splendid chance for a suitable person. Call at Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 838 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; MUST BE A single man; to attend to but one horse, and must give undoubted references. Address Box No. 1,769 New-York Post Office.

ONE HUNDRED FIRST-CLASS SERvants, such as cooks, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, girls for housework, and those lately landed, wanted daily at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.; no charge till suited.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG store, about 15 years of age, to learn the business. Apply at No. 219 Pearl-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PLEASANT HOME AT NO. 72 (OLD No. 58) 7th-av., near 14th-st.; large and small rooms on second floor, with ample closets; neighborhood pleasant and quiet.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife or three gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; reference required.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN OF plain, quiet habits can find a neatly-furnished room; neighborhood very cool. No. 222 9th-av., between 36th and 37th sts. References exchanged.

NO. 7 WEST 28TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms handsomely furnished for the Summer or for the season. Also, one or two single rooms overlooking Madison-square.

HARLEM.—FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, with board, in a small private family; location pleasant and convenient. Address E. L. A., Station L.

ELEGANT ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN; most desirable part of 36th-st. Apply to W. C. B., No. 110 Liberty-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen only, near the principal hotels, $3 to $10 per week. No. 1,135 Broadway.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only, No. 124 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

A CHOICE OF ROOMS IN FIRST-CLASS house, with or without board, near the Brevoort. No. 27 Clinton-place.

NO. 56 (OLD NO.) EAST 35TH-ST., near Park-av.—Well furnished, airy rooms, with private parlor, to let with board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. R., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AND FOUR OR SIX UNFURnished rooms, in a new house on the Erie Railroad, thirty minutes from New-York, can be had by a family wishing to live exclusively and liberally. Address Mrs. GREY, Box No. 109 Times Office.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE for the Summer, ten minutes' drive to West Point Military Academy. Address Mrs. S. CLARK, Highland Falls, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,

LAKE GEORGE.

T. ROESSLE & SON, Proprietors.

This hotel has been entirely rebuilt and much enlarged since last season, now having a capacity for nine hundred guests. The hotel has been entirely refurnished, gas and bells introduced in all the rooms, and in every way it surpasses any watering-place hotel in the world.

Parlotti's Brass and String Band has been engaged for the season. Parties leaving New-York by the 8 o'clock A. M. Express, by the Hudson River Railway, go through to Glenn's Falls without change, where the hotel coaches are in waiting, reaching the hotel at 5 o'clock P. M., in time for dinner.

RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL,

ON THE DELIGHTFUL PASSAIC RIVER. RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.

A few very desirable suites of rooms may be secured in the above popular and elegant Summer Resort, forty-five minutes from the City Hall, New-York, via Erie Railway. Splendid boating, bathing, fishing and driving. Fine stabling. Elegant lawns and croquet grounds. Table and attendance unsurpassed. Apply at No. 11 Barclay-st., or at the hotel.

THOMAS F. WELLS, Proprietor.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $25 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.

FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.

Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

ECHO HOUSE, NORTH CONWAY, N. H.—C. H. WHITTAKER, Proprietor.—Open for permanent and transient boarders; terms moderate; closet to each room. Refers to Francis T. Garretson, Counselor, &c., No. 23 Broad-st., New-York, whose family is at the house.

LANDON HOUSE—NEAR THE MISSISquoi Springs, Sheldon, Vt., is now open for boarders and the traveling public. A share of public patronage is solicited. WILL LANDON.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M. daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Graycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *5:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *5:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 238 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:

8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.

Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.

4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.

6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 1, 1869, passenger trains will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 8 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$100 PER DAY DISCONTINUED.

Having obtained an extensive and wide-spread sale for our "CENTURY" brand of Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco, we desire to announce that we shall not pack daily $100 in the small tin-foil papers after this date, July 1, its merits being so favorably recognized that this inducement is no longer necessary. To avoid misapprehension, however, we would add that we shall continue to pack orders for elegant Meerschaum Pipes in our "YACHT CLUB" and "EUREKA" brands of Smoking Tobacco.

The "YACHT CLUB" is devoid of Nicotine, and cannot injure the health, and is especially recommended to people of sedentary occupations or nervous constitutions. The trade are invited to send for circulars.

P. LORILLARD, New-York.

[Copy.]

TO MERCHANTS AND ALL OTHERS CONCERNED.—Under a recent order of the Treasury Department, all merchandise shipped to Pacific ports via the Isthmus of Panama will be corded and sealed at the dock of the receiving vessel, on and after the 21st inst.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Collector.

Information on this subject will be given at the office of the Tenth Division, No. 326 Canal-st., over People's Bank.

L. B. GRIGSBY, Deputy Collector.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 85 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION was adopted by the Board this day:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department, for the efficient measures taken by them to protect the City from and extinguishing fires on the 4th and 5th of July inst.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

WANTED—A COPY OF "AUDUBON'S BIRDS," large size; original subscription price $1,000. Address, stating price and full particulars, G. B. G., Box No. 1,073 Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FOURTH WEEK.

THIS and EVERY EVENING during the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE.

MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MISS BLANCHE DE BAR,
MISS FANNY MORANT,

In Mme. de Marguerite's Domestic Drama, in five acts, entitled

ENOCH ARDEN.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers....JARRETT & PALMER.

FRIDAY, July 16, AND EVERY EVENING, RECONSTRUCTION RECONSTRUCTION OF SINBAD THE SAILOR.

In which the LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE appears.

Eleventh appearance at this establishment of these celebrated Pantomimists, THE LAURI FAMILY.

Reëngagement of the CLODOCHE TROUPE of FRENCH DANCERS.

GRAND BALLET COMPANY OF THIRTY-SIX YOUNG LADIES.

NEW-YORK FEMALE DRUM CORPS.

BURLESQUE BOSTON JUBILEE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THE MUSEUM WITH ITS 100,000 CURIOSITIES OPEN FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.

This Afternoon at 2, Corsican Brothers. | This Evening at 8, Rag Picker of Paris.

In both of which pieces E. EDDY will appear.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, BENEFIT OF E. EDDY. RAG PICKER OF PARIS. ADMISSION 30 CENTS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

MR. J. LEVY. THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JULY 16, AT 8.

1. Overture, "Magic Flute"....Mozart
2. Waltz, "Dreams of Love"....Lanner
3. Bridal Procession, "Lohengrin"....Wagner
4. Masourka, "Ein Herz und ein Sinn"....Strauss
5. Ballet, "de la Reine de Saba"....Gounod
6. Overture, "Nachklaenge von Ossian"....Gade
7. Serenade. Solo for Cornet....Schubert

MR. J. LEVY.

8. Symphonic Poem, "Preludes," (by request,) Liszt
9. Overture, "Fra Diavolo"....Auber
10. Polka, "Excelsior," Solo for Cornet....Frewin

MR. J. LEVY.

11. Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube"....Strauss
12. March, "Duppler Storm"....Pielke

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, $2.

Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS

AT THE BROOKLYN SKATING RINK, Clermont-av., near Myrtle. The most fashionable and pleasant resort in Brooklyn. Nightly thronged with the elite of the city.

DODWORTH'S UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA. SOLOS BY EMINENT ARTISTS. ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN. BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS. REFRESHMENTS, &c.

Concert from 8 till 11. Admission 25c.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN GIRL VS. MOUNTAIN BOY.—UNION COURSE, Long Island. Trotting SATURDAY, July 17, at 3 P. M. Match for $2,000, mile heats, in harness. M. Rodin's b. m. AMERICAN GIRL, S. McLaughlin's b. g. MOUNTAIN BOY. Cars leave South, Wall, Fulton and Williamsburg Ferries every five minutes during the day for course direct. WILLIAM SHAW, Proprietor.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—FRIDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. Match $1,000, 3 in 5, to harness.

B. Doble's b. m. Goldsmith Maid.
C. Chaplin's br. g. George Palmer.

2:30 train at Hunter's Point to Newtown. Front entrance only. J. CHAMBERS, Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO STYLISH small horses, five coming six, sound and kind; broke single, double or saddle; suitable for pony phaeton; fast. Inquire of G. W. WRIGHT, No. 25 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COUPE ROCKAway carriage; nearly new. Apply to Brevoort Stables, 8th-st., near 6th-av., or G. W. McPHERSON, No. 40 Beekman-st.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A DARK BROWN horse, 15 hands high; young, stylish and a fast traveler; will be sold at a low price for want of use. Apply to CHAS. E. BULKLEY, No. 181 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 3 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

The new and splendid steamboat SUNNYSIDE, the largest day boat on the river, will make regular Sunday trips to Newburg, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 7:20 A. M., and 24th-st. at 7:40, touching at Yonkers and Cozzens only, giving three hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cents each way.

Returning, will leave at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 6 P. M.

During camp-meeting this boat will run to Sing Sing.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with accommodations of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 82 South-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

INSTRUCTION.

RECTORY SCHOOL,

HAMDEN, CONN.

Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from 9 to 14. Terms, $750 per annum.

The Fall session begins Sept. 7.

REFERENCE—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.

HAMDEN, July, 1869.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—HENCE SO MANY PREFER

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 13 weeks, opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 223 5th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

UNION HALL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS Ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK! HERE!—NO HUMBUG. MME. ROSS tells everything, the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor, causes speedy marriages, brings together those long separated, shows the correct likeness of the one you marry, at No. 2 East 20th-st., near Madison-av.

A WONDER TO THE WORLD IS Mrs. LINWOOD, the only independent medical and business clairvoyant in America. Reveals the past, present and future, all affairs of life, likeness, name and numbers. No. 580 8th-av., near 42d-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

LUCILLE WESTERN,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
LUCILLE WESTERN, AS
MARGARET ROOKLEY,
MARGARET ROOKLEY,
MARGARET ROOKLEY, IN
THE CHILD STEALER,
THE CHILD STEALER,
THE CHILD STEALER.
THIS EVENING
THIS EVENING
THIS EVENING AND
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

WALLACK'S.

DORA at 8 o'clock. BLACK-EYED SUSAN at 9.

In consequence of the NIGHTLY SWELLING HOUSES! and the UNUSUAL EXPRESSIONS OF ADMIRATION Bestowed by the Press,

DORA AND BLACK-EYED SUSAN

Will be repeated nightly until further notice.

LISTEN!

"The sweetest idyl ever presented on the stage."
"The most exquisite gem of art."
"Grace, delicacy and pathos breathe through every line."
"Robson's burlesque a new revelation."
"It combines force with the most exquisite finish."

SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.

THE ONLY	G. L. Fox's American	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	Pantomime,	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	HICCORY	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	DICCORY DOCK.	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	The Matchless	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	Clown, G. L. FOX.	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	Enjoyable Fun.	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	Mlle. SANGALLI.	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	Beautiful	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	New Ballets.	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	The Sensational	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	KIRALFYS.	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	Troupe of	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	Eleven Dancers.	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	Mlle. HANIOLA.	PANTOMIME
THE ONLY	IMRE and BOLOSSY.	PANTOMIME

MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON. DAN BRYANT, DAVE REED, G. W. H. GRIFFIN, Hogan, Hughes, Dempster, Grier and Rockefeller, with the Excelsior Troupe Every Night.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mr. ROBERT PATEMAN, the great Pantomimist. Mr. G. W. THOMPSON for two nights only. MAN-O'WAR'S-MAN. JACK ROBINSON AND MONKEY.

PATRIA Y LIBERTAD.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE PATRIOT CUBANS, ON TUESDAY, JULY 20.

The most eminent talent in the City have kindly volunteered, and the programme of the entertainment will be NOVEL, INTERESTING AND AMUSING.

FRENCH VAUDEVILLE AND OPERA BOUFFE.
GRAND BALLETS.
NEW CUBAN PLAY.
GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.
NEW CUBAN PATRIOTIC SONG.

FULL ORCHESTRA, conducted by CARL ANSCHUTZ, who has generously volunteered his services.

LA MARSEILLAISE, FOR SOLOS, CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Admission....$1. Reserved seats, $1 50. Family circle, 50 cents. Private boxes, $8, $5, $10.

Sale of seats commences on Tuesday morning, at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Starr Morrissey's, No. 743 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the "Shepherd's Fold" is hereby called for MONDAY, July 19, at 11 A. M., at No. 3 Bible House.

T. A. JAGGAR, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $20,000 TO $30,000, to engage in the manufacture of a long-established proprietary medicine. Address O. M., Box No. 4,503 Post Office.

A CASH CAPITAL FROM $300 TO $500 will find a rare chance at No. 155 West Broadway. Cash business by calling from 10 A. M. to 12 M. No risks. Reference required.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1869.

Sealed proposals, to conform in every respect with the terms and specifications contained in former advertisements, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., the 20th inst., for the following supplies, to be delivered, free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, viz.:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
5,000 feet 1-inch Pine Board, second quality.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.
2,000 gallons Lard Oil, 200 pounds White Zinc and 12 Hanging Lamps.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
10,000 cubic feet best White Oak Plank Stock, to be from 40 to 50 feet in length, averaging 42 feet, to be 14 inches square at the top end, and free from all defects.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge at the Navy-yard for further information in regard to supplies, and will state in their bids the date within which they will complete their deliveries, if awarded to them.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour named.

J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 12, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until Aug. 14, 1869, for furnishing and delivering, at the site of the new Post Office, New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, 160,000 C. feet, more or less, of dimension GRANITE, clear in color and free from seams, stains or sap. The stones will average 20 cubic feet each, and will be full to the square and true, according to particulars, and according to a schedule of sizes to be furnished hereafter.

Also for furnishing and delivering, as above, 3,000 cubic yards, more or less, of GRANITE, LIMESTONE, or North River RUBBLE, to be flat on the bed, sound, and in a clean, square form; one-quarter to be bond stones, to contain not less than 5 cubic feet, and no stone to contain less than 1½ cubic feet, or to be less than 5 inches thick.

Also, for 8,000 yards, more or less, of hard, durable STONE, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete.

Bids will be made by the cubic foot and yard, and will be tendered separately for dimension stone, rubble and concrete.

Payments to be made monthly, upon delivery and acceptance of the stone, by the Supervising Architect, or his agent, deducting 10 per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him—the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interests of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Dimension, Rubble and Concrete Stone."

Bidders for dimension stone will submit in all cases a sample of the stone they bid for—six inches cube—showing the different styles of cutting suitable to and showing the quality of the material.

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 12, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for all and the whole of the iron fence and stone coping inclosing the United States property on the Park, New-York, 300 feet on Broadway, 300 feet on Park-row, and 150 feet circular connection between them, being 750 feet, more or less, of iron fence and coping.

Said fence and coping will require to be removed on or before the 15th day of August next, and all portions remaining on the ground after that date will be forfeit to the United States.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Iron Fence and Stone Coping," and will be addressed to the undersigned. The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all of the bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 12, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for the excavating and carting away of all earth from the site of the new Post Office on the Park, amounting to 52,000 cubic yards, more or less. The sand found on the site will not be included in the contract, but will be retained by the Department. The excavation to be made as directed by the supervising architect or his duly authorized agent.

Measurements will be made in the excavation and the payments monthly, reserving ten per centum to insure faithful and prompt completion of the work.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides. The Department reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all bids, if it is deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Excavating," and addressed to the undersigned.

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for furnishing and delivering 20,000 barrels (more or less) of the best quality of Rosendale, or other cement equal in quality thereto, on the site of the proposed Post Office building in New-York. Each barrel to contain at least 300 pounds of cement, and to be delivered in quantities of from 300 to 1,000 barrels, subject to the order of the Supervising Architect or his agent, and at such times as may be, in their judgment, necessary.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.

Proposals to be indorsed:

"Proposals for Supplying Cement," and addressed

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Another Frightful Collision on the Erie Railroad.

An Engine and Four Cars Wrecked and Destroyed.

Nine Passengers Burned Alive and a Large Number Injured.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Another of the dreadful disasters so frequent of late on the Erie Railroad occurred at a late hour on Wednesday night. It resulted in the death of nine persons and the injury of many others. The details are of the most painful and tragic character.

Mast Hope, the scene of the disaster, is a station on the New-York and Erie Railway, situated about sixteen miles to the west of Port Jervis, and nine miles beyond Carr's Rock, the scene of the terrible disaster of last year. The station-house is about ten rods from the Delaware River, and a steep declivity of about fifteen feet leads to the water.

The night express train which left this City at 6:30 P. M. on Wednesday, loaded with emigrants and a number of other citizens, was due at Mast Hope at a little before 12 o'clock, midnight. At Mast Hope a freight train had the track at about this hour, but was directed by telegraphic orders to run off on a side track until the express train should pass. Accordingly the freight train was switched off, but was placed upon the side track in such a careless manner that when the express train (No. 3) came dashing along, it ran into the other train, and was instantly thrown from the track. The engine was quickly run into the ground and stopped, but not until it had been capsized. The other cars ran upon it, and all were immediately wrecked. The timbers at once caught fire, and some of the passengers were literally burned to death. Those who were able crawled from the wreck, and immediately set themselves to work to extricate their less fortunate fellow-passengers. The scene was heart-rending in the extreme. The people of the village speedily gathered at the scene of the disaster, and rendered every assistance in their power to the car-loads of suffering humanity that had been thus suddenly landed in their midst. The work of removing the dead and extricating the living, and housing the latter and alleviating their sufferings as far as possible, occupied the people all the rest of the night.

Among those killed is Rev. Benj. B. Halleck, of No. 329 East Fourteenth-street, New-York, who was in the smoking car, and was literally burned to death, being uninjured otherwise, but wedged by the timbers in such a manner that he could not be extricated. He had gone forward to the smoking car to enjoy a cigar before retiring to the sleeping car. When the accident had occurred, and the uninjured persons in the train were endeavoring to rescue those in the front cars, Mr. Halleck, with great calmness, directed the efforts of the workers, but they were unable to help him. Just before the flames reached him, he told the persons his name and residence in a calm and unexcited manner. They were finally compelled to abandon him and the other injured passengers to the flames, and retire beyond sight of the terrible scene and hearing of the piteous cries of the suffering victims.

Among others who are known to have been burned and injured are Erastus Wheaton and Daniel Baur.

It is reported that nine persons were consumed in the smoking car, among them a woman and three children, but no names are at hand at this writing. Our later dispatches from the scene will probably contain the full list of the lost and injured.

The locomotive and cars constituting express train No. 3 were almost altogether destroyed. The engine was consumed, as far as it could be, by fire. One sleeping car, two ordinary passenger cars, the mail, express and baggage cars (one of each) were completely destroyed. Most of the mail was burned, and all of the baggage, (150 pieces,) except eleven trunks and boxes. The only thing saved in the express car was the safe, which the messenger succeeded in getting out. Its contents are intact. An immediate and rigid investigation of the cause of the disaster will immediately be made by the officers of the Company and by the official authorities at Mast Hope, and it is to be hoped that they will not hold him guiltless whose carelessness has resulted in such a terrible holocaust.

STATEMENT OF MR. A. W. GIBSON.

Mr. Gibson, of Leominster, Mass., who was a passenger on the train at the time the accident occurred, describes it as follows:

I left Jersey City on the evening of the 14th, in the 6:30 express train bound West. There were quite a number of passengers on board. Everything went right until we neared Mast Hope, about 11:40 o'clock that night. At that point the freight train going West was waiting our approach, but had not crossed the switch, so that we might pass on. Through the carelessness of its engineer, the engine attached to the freight train stood on the frog or switch and partly on our line. Being unaware of this, on our train rushed at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, and before we were aware of it we struck the freight engine with a terrific crash. The engine of the express train was thrown from the track and overturned. Its baggage car was also knocked off the track, and at the same time driven into the smoking car immediately behind it. In this car were some eighteen or twenty persons, all German emigrants, and one New-York gentleman. The terrible shock of the collision was the first intimation the passengers in the other cars had of the disaster. Of course the motion of the train being stopped by the upsetting of its engine, all had time to get out. We did so, and immediately went to the smoking car, and there a most horrible spectacle greeted us. The rear end of the baggage car was driven into the fore end of the smoking car, crushing the eight passengers who occupied seats in that part of it. So firmly wedged and jammed beneath the wreck were they that we could not render them the slightest assistance. There the unfortunate beings lay groaning and beseeching us in the most heart-rending accents to free them from their horrible prison. We strove hard to do so, but having no axes or bars, our efforts were useless and unavailing. To increase the horrors of the situation, the baggage car caught fire and burned rapidly, the forked tongues of the spreading flames already licking and singing the mutilated limbs of the poor creatures. This conflagration, which was caused by the scattered embers from the engine, made us redouble our efforts to save the victims. We approached the car and attempted again and again to remove the broken seats and timbers, but it was no use. Here, wedged in his seat by the heap of broken timber, sat Rev. Mr. Halleck, of New-York City, perfectly unhurt, but unable to extricate himself from the wreck. In calm accents and perfectly collected tones he told us to get an ax and try to cut an opening in the side of the car. We searched around and obtained one from a house by the roadside, but it was so blunt that we could do nothing with it. We worked and strove to liberate the unfortunate gentleman, who sat there sound in limb watching the approach of the hungry flames. Nearer and nearer they came, until his hair began to crisp and burn and his skin to crack. Then, when we in like manner found the heat unbearable, we reluctantly retired, compelled to leave this poor gentleman with his eight fellow sufferers to their terrible fate. We moved off until all was over. Nine persons were thus burned to death, and nine others injured more or less severely. We next turned our attention to the preservation of our baggage, but only succeeded in saving eleven trunks out of ninety or one hundred. All the express matter was burned up and about one-third of the mail. Five cars were consumed by the fire—two passenger, one sleeping, the baggage and mail car. I lost all my clothes and other property, and escaped just as I stand. The freight train did not receive much injury, for we disconnected the cars as soon as possible, and ran back along the line by hand. When we alighted from our train, immediately after the accident, messengers were dispatched both ways to stop those coming, and to obtain assistance. We worked hard all night putting out the fire and attending to the wounded, who were taken to the surrounding houses, where every attention was paid them by the occupants. At 4 o'clock in the morning the wrecking train came up from Narrowsville, bringing with it a surgeon; there was none nearer the scene of the disaster than fourteen miles. We were brought to New-York yesterday afternoon by the train which was due in the morning.

STATEMENT OF ANOTHER PASSENGER.

Another passenger gives the following account of the disaster:

He left New-York at 6:30 last evening, and took a berth in the sleeping car next the rear. There were four sleeping and five other cars in the train. At 11:45 he was awakened by a jerking motion. He found that the speed was slacking, and did not feel apprehensive of going off the track. He inquired what was the matter, and was told that the engine had run into a freight train. He got up and went out. He found flames bursting out of Mast Hope station-house, and the baggage cars next to the locomotive were also on fire. He found that the freight train, which should have waited on a side track on the left of the road, this side of the station, had started on before the arrival of the express. The engine of the former had not reached the main track when it was struck by the locomotive of the express train, which was running at the rate of forty miles an hour. The engine of the freight train was standing on a "frog," and was so firmly fixed that it was not displaced. The engine of the express train struck the station-house, to which it set fire, and then turned round and went off the track on the left, headed east. The tender went to the right, headed west. The express car went down hill toward the river. The first passenger car telescoped into the baggage car. The whole train was burnt, except the three rear sleeping cars. Only a dozen pieces of baggage were saved. The freight engine stood locked into a passenger car. After a vain effort to put out the flames with water carried from the river, the passengers moved the freight cars east. Two cars were moved at a time. Many of them were loaded with oil. At 1:30 o'clock this morning there was no engine at the scene of the accident. Some were suffering terribly from their injuries. Some were past all pain. At 6 o'clock this morning nine bodies could be counted. Some distressing scenes of suffering occurred and there were some remarkable escapes. The engineer of the express train stood bravely at his post and turned over several times with his engine, but fortunately escaped serious injury. Rev. Mr. Halleck told his brother-in-law that he was not hurt at all, but was wedged in. His fellow passengers used every effort to save him, but he died a slow, agonizing death, in the presence of sympathizing friends, who were unable to help him.

A young German said that his father was burned. When the ruins of the smoking car were removed, he recognized the remains of his father by his watch and some coins that he carried.

The fault of the disaster is attributed to the engineer of the freight train, who started out before the express train passed him. It is said that he has disappeared.

The management of the road is severely criticised by all those who saw the accident. It is said that there is no discipline among the subordinates.

STATEMENT OF D. WENTWORTH, (ONE OF THE INJURED.)

I was in the smoking car, sitting in an inclined position in a seat with a stranger. The two seats opened opposite to each other. Only ten minutes before the accident something told me to take my limbs down from the opposite seat, which I did. Hardly ten minutes had elapsed before the awful crash came, and it seemed as though the car was crammed into a space not ten feet long, the baggage car coming into it like a telescope sliding into its barrel. I was pinned by the seats holding me by the chest, but struggled and releasing myself jumped through the window. I called to the stranger who was with me and got back through the window, to render assistance, but was compelled to get out as the car was rapidly burning. I heard the little children screaming for their mother, and the passengers who were in the ruins calling for help and groaning with pain. An ax was got, and one or two were actually chopped out of their imprisonment. Most of the passengers in this car were killed and their bodies consumed or injured. I should think there were sixteen or seventeen persons in the front end of this car, and I think but two were taken out. I do not think there was a person killed by the smash, but all the deaths were from burning.

THE LATEST DISPATCHES.

List of the Killed and Wounded—Further Details of the Accident.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Thursday, July 15.

The accident occurred at Mast Hope at 11:41 o'clock last night. The extra freight train No. 39 was going West, and was telegraphed to stop at Mast Hope on the side track and let trains Nos. 7 and 3 pass. The engineer, whose name is Griffin, while waiting for the other trains, lay down on the locomotive of the freight train and went to sleep. When No. 7 had passed he got up, apparently asleep. His fireman said to him, "What are you going to do?" In reply he pulled the throttle of the engine and started ahead. At this moment, and before the engineer could answer the question, the express train came along, and dashing at full speed against the locomotive and the first car of the freight train, which were on the main track, was thrown off the track.

The mail, baggage, smoking, two day coaches and one sleeping coach were piled up on the locomotive, taking fire from the engine, and were consumed. The last three coaches—there being eleven cars in the train—were saved.

All who were burned to death were in the smoking car, where the greatest danger existed at the time of the collision. The baggage car was driven nearly through the entire length of the smoking car, pinning the passengers between the seats and rendering them helpless, some being knocked senseless by flying fragments. So far as ascertained, the following is a list of the killed and wounded:

KILLED.

A man, wife and three children, names unknown, burned to death.

Daniel Baer, German, who was traveling with his son to Basket.

Rev. B. B. Halleck, Universalist clergyman, of No. 329 East Fourteenth-street, New-York.

Three others were also burned, but their bodies were past recognition. One of the bodies was almost entirely consumed, there being nothing left but a portion of the pelvis.

INJURED.

Godfrey Kraus, German, just from Germany, going to Basket, farmer by occupation, aged 29; contusion of both legs, cut in shoulder and head.

Perry Hoyt, of Port Jervis, fireman on express engine No. 3, age 24; right hand badly scalded.

Edwin C. Smith, Port Jervis, age 22, brakeman; injured in foot and ankle.

D. Wentworth, a drover, resides at Randolph, N. Y., age 33; injured in chest.

Chas. Coffee, engineer of express train; injured about the head; gone to his home in Deposit, N. Y.

Erastus Wheaton; foot jammed, slightly.

Jno. Flowers, of the Howard Mission, New-York, on his way to La Crosse; injured in back.

John Hand, Waterford, N. Y.; aged 30 years; contusion on shoulder.

P. D. Schuyler, Hornellsville, N. Y., a messenger on train, aged 45; flesh wound above left eye.

Lawrence Pedreck, aged 40, fireman; thumb slightly injured.

Kraus, Wentworth, Flowers and Hand are at the Delaware House in this village, and are doing well.

There was a report that Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New-York, was among the killed, but it proved to be Rev. Mr. Halleck.

The remains of the bodies were taken to Lackawanna, Penn., where an inquest will be held by the Coroner from Milford to-morrow at 1 P. M.

Public School Vacation.

All of the public schools, throughout the City, were closed yesterday for the Summer vacation, which will continue until the first Monday in September, a period of six weeks. Appropriate closing exercises took place in nearly every school. Recitations were given, select pieces of music, instrumental and vocal, were rendered, and good-byes were affectionately spoken by teachers and pupils. During the vacation term many of the school buildings will be materially altered and repaired, while all of them will be thoroughly cleansed and fitted for the new term.

The New-Jersey Fruit Crop.

From the Trenton Gazette, July 14.

From all this region we hear very good report of the prospects for fruit. Early in the season it was feared that the yield of apples would be but small, as a large portion of the bloom was blown off or blasted by an easterly storm, just as the fruit was setting. But these fears have proved comparatively groundless; probably no more bloom was lost than was desirable for the success of the crop. Peaches are not now so important a product of New-Jersey as in former years, but from the reports from the peach growing districts, there appears to be every prospect of a good yield. So far, fruit trees of all kinds have been unusually free from the ravages of worms and insects. The berry crops have been, are and will be large. The strawberry season is over, and the growers certainly ought to be satisfied with the result, for the yield was larger than ever before. Raspberries, blackberries and huckleberries also give unusually large crops, as large proportionately as that of the strawberries and the latter exceeded the estimates of growers, dealers and freighters.

THE CAR FARE SWINDLE.

Street Car Companies Growing Rich Off the Poor of New-York.

Their Expenses Less, Receipts More and Charges Higher than in 1864—An Unjust Tax—A Reduction in Fares Demanded.

The question of cheap and rapid means of travel over this island is very justly felt by our citizens to be one of pressing importance. Distances to be traveled may be said to be increasing every year; commercial interests rule and the population must accommodate itself accordingly. The encroachments of trade upon dwelling localities have been so constant for a few years past that thousands of our business men, who not long ago were within easy reach of their stores and offices, have now to resort to the car or the stage in going to them. The simple item of time lost in riding from one's breakfast table to his business place is not to be overlooked, and how to save it is a matter worth considering. When the distance between the parlor and office is measured by miles, it is time to devise some way of shortening it by speed. This side of the subject has already been agitated, as the numerous projects for establishing swift lines of travel under and above ground through the City can show.

The other view of the question affects even a larger number of our population. Cheap traveling about the City is important, most of all, to those who cannot afford to pay high charges, but who must still ride, and ride quickly. Any improvement in this respect upon present demands would be hailed with satisfaction by tens of thousands of hardworking people of New-York. To such the expense of going to and from their homes every day—$60 a year—is no slight consideration. They, above all others, would rejoice at even the smallest reduction of City car rates as affording them some little relief. This want of a cheap system of travel is also felt by the richer classes, and the proposed introduction of "cabs" is the result of it. It seems to be a universal feeling that ordinary, necessary traveling in New-York, with its great distances, should be furnished, in all instances, at the lowest possible rates.

Under these circumstances it is natural that there should exist much dissatisfaction at the present charges of the stage and horse-car companies in the City. A reduction on their part to former rates would be an immensely popular move, which might eventually redound to their profit. Before the year 1864 the City car fare on all the lines was five cents. During that year this was increased to six cents, and considerable excitement and discussion followed the change. The car companies maintained that the advance of prices consequent upon the war and "war taxes" compelled them to raise the fares, and the public had to submit. More than four years have now passed, and the question suggests itself whether a return to the five-cent fares cannot and ought not to be made. The companies in reply still insist that labor, material and the entire cost of running the roads is as high now as during the war, and that the reduction would bring loss to them. The wages they pay their employes are certainly not high, and this is the most important item. Horses cost no more than in 1864, on the contrary, they cost much less; while the expense of feeding them is not increased. By examining the figures of receipts and expenditures given in the several companies' annual reports, it will be found that they warrant reduction of the fares. The number of passengers who ride every year in our street-cars is something enormous, and during the last three or four years the rate has largely increased. The increase of passengers has been proportionably greater than the increase of cost of operating the roads, as the figures prove. Take, for example, the lines of the Broadway and Eighth-avenue:

In 1864 the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Road carried 1,[illegible]0,941 passengers, at 5 cents each, and the expenses of carrying them amounted to $80,084. In 1867—the latest report out—the same line carried 12,182,697 passengers, at a cost of $426,081.

By a simple arithmetical calculation it will be seen that in 1864 it cost this road per passenger about four and one-third cents, while in 1867 the cost was only three and one-half cents, although they charged a fare of six cents. Had they charged only five cents their profits, after paying the income tax, would have been greater per passenger in 1867 than in 1864.

On the Eighth-avenue Road, in 1864, the passengers numbered 9,064,012; expenses, $446,460. In 1867, number of passengers, 12,701,600; expenses, $587,527.

In 1864 each passenger cost the road only a little less than the full amount charged for fare—four and nine-tenth cents; in 1867, at six cents fare, each passenger cost less than four and two-thirds cents! At five cents fare now the profits of this line would be greater, after paying the income tax, than it was in 1864, when the fare was raised without justice or law.

In 1868 a still larger proportion of passengers was carried. While these figures may not represent the precise or all the companies expenses in operating their roads, they generally apply to all the City roads of importance, and are sufficiently accurate to show that the cry of high wages, costly horses and feed is fully offset by the immense increase in the receipts. Under this show of facts and figures there seems to be abundant reason for agitating a reduction of our City car fares—and, as for that, our stage fares also—to their former lower and reasonable rates.

THE TURF.

Match on the Fashion Course, L. I.

A trotting match for $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, came off yesterday afternoon between Mr. Conlon's brown mare *Lady Carrie* and Mr. Costello's gray gelding *Captain Nairn*. The mare had the call in the betting at five to one, and these seemingly extravagant odds were justified by the easy style in which she won the race in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

Fashion Course, L. I., July 15.—Match, $500, mile heats, three in five, in harness:

Mr. Conlon's br. m. Lady Carrie	1	1	1
Mr. Costello's g. g. Captain Nairn	2	2	2

Time—2:47¼, 2:54, 2:[illegible].

To-day a very interesting match between Budd Doble's bay mare *Goldsmith Maid* and Charles Champlin's brown gelding *George Palmer*, for $1,000, mile heats, in harness, comes off on the Fashion Course. To-morrow *American Girl* and *Mountain Boy* trot their great match for $2,000, mile heats, two in three, in harness, on the Union Course. *American Girl* has the call in the betting.

Trotting in Buffalo—St. Catherines vs. Dunnville Horses.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 15.

Canada was well represented to-day at the Buffalo Driving Park, the occasion being the settlement of an old trotting feud between St. Catherines and Dunnville horses. Two days have been selected for the contest. The race to-day was between *Rattlesnake*, of the former place, and *Lady Blanche*, of the latter place, for a purse of $600 in gold, mile heats, three in five, to harness. The race was closely contested and very exciting. *Rattlesnake* won the first, third and fifth heats in 2:41¼, 2:49¾ and 2:40¾. *Lady Blanche* took the second and fourth heats in 2:39¾ and 2:40. A large amount of money changed hands.

The race to-morrow will be between the same horses for a purse of $1,000 in gold, two mile dashes to wagons.

The Humboldt Monument—Meeting of the Subscribers.

About fifty gentlemen in this City propose to observe the centennial birthday of Alexander von Humboldt, by dedicating a handsome monument to his memory in the Central Park. The inaugural ceremonies will take place on the 15th of September next.

The model of the monument is to be executed by Professor Blaser, of Berlin, and is to be cast at Brunswick, Germany. It will be in the form of a bust, to be of bronze, four feet in height, and will rest on a granite pedestal nearly twelve feet in height. The cost is $8,000. Its site has not yet been determined on by the Central Park Commissioners.

A small number of the subscribers to the monument fund met at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth-street, last evening, to hear the report of the Executive Committee having charge of the movement. Mr. C. E. Detmold presided, and Mr. Frederick Kuhne was Secretary. The report furnished particulars in relation to the bust.

Mr. Carl Schurz made a brief address, suggesting that a statue to cost about $10,000 would be more appropriate than a bust. He said that it would be a finer ornament to the Park, and would more conspicuously commemorate the memory of Humboldt. He had received promises from Ex-Mayor Gunther and others, who had offered to contribute $100 apiece in case the subscribers decided on having a statue. The German people of the poorer classes would also be likely to aid in the undertaking. He said that the citizens of Pittsburg had offered to take the bust and pay for it, and that it was best to let them have it. His proposition was sustained by Mr. Warner, but met with opposition from Dr. Francis Lieber and others.

A vote was taken, which resulted in favor of retaining the bust by one majority. It was subsequently decided to allow the citizens of Pittsburg to have a copy of the bust. The meeting then adjourned.

The following letter is the permission of the Park Commissioners authorizing the placing the statue in the Park:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK, June 2[illegible], 1869.

My Dear Sir: Your kind note of 23d inst. is received. The Commissioners of the Park cordially sympathize with those who cherish the name and fame of the illustrious Alexander von Humboldt. I do not doubt that the Commissioners will cheerfully assign a location in the Park for a statue or bust that shall pass down in appropriate form to successive generations in this land the memory of one of whom his native land is justly proud, and whose long life was dedicated to the interpretation of the grandest phenomena of nature for the benefit of all nations and time.

Very sincerely yours,
A. H. GREEN, Comptroller, C. P.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Extraordinary Session of the Board of Health—The Subject of the Importation of Yellow Fever and Cholera Again Discussed—The Policy Adopted Toward Vessels Coming from Cuba—One Case of Cholera in the City Yesterday.

The Metropolitan Board of Health held an extraordinary session yesterday afternoon, and an extraordinary session it was in more senses than one. The subject to be discussed was what policy the Board should adopt toward vessels arriving at New-York from Cuban ports, while the cholera and yellow fever prevail at those points. The discussion brought up the time-worn and much vexed questions of the rights and duties of the Quarantine Commissioners and those of the Board of Health. The well-known conflict of authority arising from the laws of both bodies, and especially the defectiveness of the laws of the Quarantine Commission, were frequently referred to in the course of the meeting. As has always been the case when these conflicts have arisen, the Board yesterday became utterly befogged again and again. At times it really seemed that an adjournment was the only remedy, but, fortunately, the white-haired Judge came to the relief of the entangled ones on each occasion, and succeeded in extricating them from all their difficulties, and even he, at one point, confessed that he was "all at sea," and could not comprehend the situation.

Commissioner Swinburne called the Sanitary Superintendent (Dr. Harris) to an account for the delay which he showed in attending to the application of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company for permission to bring their steamer, the *Columbia*, to the dock at Pier No. 4 North River. After the ship had been cleared at Quarantine, the Commissioner said, her owners applied to Dr. Harris for the requisite permit to approach the City, and three applications had to be made, running through two days, before an answer was given, and then it was an adverse one.

Dr. Harris, being present, denied that the application was made to him on two successive days. He first saw the applicant on Tuesday, the 6th inst., and, deeming the case a suspicious one, he sought the counsel of members of the Board. None of them were accessible at the time, and a delay of a few hours became necessary.

Commissioner Swinburne said he would like to know why the Superintendent detained Havana steamers this year, against all precedent. Yellow fever, he said, prevails every Summer in the Island of Cuba, and there is always more or less danger. If this danger were never felt before, how came it to be at this time?

Dr. Harris, in response, explained that, although those steamers were exceedingly cleanly, and had never been known heretofore to bring sickness to this port, yet that there were circumstances attending the case of the *Columbia* which justified his action in the premises. Through the carelessness of somebody that vessel, after having been passed by the Quarantine authorities, and before a permit had been obtained or asked for from the Board, slipped up to her dock at Pier No. 4. That was on Sunday, the 4th inst. On that day coal and water were taken on board, and those operations were going on when an agent of the Board discovered the vessel. He (Dr. Harris) then ordered the ship to return to Quarantine until the needed permit should have been granted to touch the wharf. Meanwhile, between Sunday and the following Tuesday, the Captain of a brig lying near by was seized with the cholera, and in nineteen hours afterward he died. An investigation of the matter showed beyond doubt that the victim became infected by using a privy on the end of the steamer's pier, which had also been frequented by the officers and crew of the *Columbia*. The case was one of the severest type of Asiatic cholera, and he had no doubt whatever that the disease was transmitted by the steamer in the manner stated. Believing this, and regarding the actions of the vessel to be suspicious, he delayed granting the permit, and afterward continued to withhold it.

Commissioner Henry Smith said that he did not believe in being so stringent in these cases. We could not afford, he believed, to cripple the commerce of the port.

Commissioner Crane reminded the gentleman that there were two ways in which our commerce might be crippled, one by holding vessels too strictly, and the other by admitting them without due care. It would be found that if infected vessels were allowed to run in here freely, scattering the cholera or yellow fever through our City, our commerce would be more speedily and effectually crippled than it could be by any other source.

Commissioner Swinburne repeated the declaration that when steamships from Havana have been thoroughly fumigated and cleansed at Quarantine, they might be permitted to come up to the City at once, without the least danger. There is no cholera at either Havana or Matanzas, he insisted, and no occasion for the alarm that has been raised. Other ports of Cuba have the cholera, he said, and yet their vessels are allowed to go to the Brooklyn docks, which was a matter that he did not fully understand. He did not for a moment believe that the Captain who died of the cholera, received the infection from the *Columbia* in the manner stated by Dr. Harris.

Commissioner Stone defended Dr. Harris very earnestly, and said that he believed that he did the right thing at the right time, and should be upheld by the Board.

Messrs. J. Alexandre & Sons, of No. 44 Broad-street, complained of the "needless" quarantinage of their steamers, which only touched at Havana on their way from healthy Mexican ports, and had never brought any sickness. Other shipowners and consignees made similar complaints, and asked that their vessels might be allowed to come to the City.

Commissioner Stone believed that these appeals should go the Quarantine Commissioners instead of coming to the Board.

The Sanitary Committee (embracing all of the medical men of the Board) reported a number of recommendations concerning the matter, in obedience to directions of the previous meeting. The recommendations were: That a resolution, previously passed, declaring the ports of Havana and Matanzas to be infected, be not rescinded; that questions referring to the Quarantine should be referred to the Quarantine Commissioners; and that the Sanitary Superintendent be permitted to grant permits to vessels arriving from ports declared or known to be infected with yellow fever or cholera, only after having obtained satisfactory evidence that there is no reasonable danger to be apprehended from their coming to the docks of New-York and Brooklyn.

The vote on the adoption of the recommendations was equally divided, and hence the proposals fell to the ground.

After another very lengthy discussion of the subject, it was finally resolved to adopt the last-mentioned recommendation of the Sanitary Committee, in an amended form, as presented by Commissioner Bosworth. The amended resolution authorizes the Sanitary Superintendent to grant permits if he is satisfied that it is safe to do so, and in all doubtful cases he is first to obtain the consent of the Sanitary Committee.

Commissioner Swinburne introduced a resolution requiring Dr. Harris to give his reasons, in writing, for having departed from the uniform practice in refusing to allow the Havana steamers to come to the docks, after they had been passed by the Health Officer.

Dr. Harris again said that he had only done what he believed was right, and that rather than do otherwise he would have sacrificed his life. He would cheerfully give the reasons in writing if they were called for.

The Board then adopted the resolution.

Dr. Harris reported that the work of cleansing and disinfecting the filthiest streets was being carried on as expeditiously as possible. The Street Contractor, having been stirred up by the newspapers, (the doctor undoubtedly meant the Times,) had made a feeble show of doing something, but it was most imperfectly done.

Commissioner Manierre desired to correct the popular impression that the Police, if so inclined, could put an end to the practice of throwing garbage on the streets; that was not true, he said. The Police could not arrest any one for doing so, unless they witnessed the act or had a warrant for the arrest.

The filthy sunken lots near the Hunter's Point Ferry, at the foot of East Thirty-fourth-street, were the subject of further action. It was resolved not to enforce the existing order compelling the owner to fill them up, until provision had been made to turn the sewage which flows through them into the river by means of the pipes now being laid to conduct it to the foot of Thirty-third-street. This would probably take two weeks. If the filling up were done before the new sewer is completed, the streets and cellars would be overflowed with the foul stuff, and a pestilence would be bred. Meanwhile, it was resolved to use disinfectants freely so as to protect the public health.

Dr. Harris informed our reporter that one new case of cholera only had been reported to him yesterday, but from prudential motives he withheld the details. It was reported by the attending physician, Dr. Elliott, and the sufferer is said to be a wealthy merchant dwelling on the Fifth-avenue, near Fortieth-street. The utmost precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the infection, and it is hoped that the authorities will be successful.

The Board of Health finally adjourned until Wednesday next.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Orders for their Strict Enforcement Received from Washington—Marshal Barlow Moving on the Cuban Camp.

Yesterday dispatches were received from Washington by District-Attorney Pierrepont, directing him to use every possible effort to stop Cuban expeditions from leaving this port, and to act in coöperation with Marshal Barlow in securing the arrest of persons attempting to violate the Neutrality act. He also received a special commission issued by President Grant, authorizing him to call on General McDowell for such troops as he may require, and on Admiral Godon, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, for such vessels and forces as he may deem necessary to prevent the departure of any hostile expedition. Marshal Barlow was also similarly empowered, and was further instructed to proceed against certain filibusters whose movements he had made known in Washington. The commissions from the President are granted under the eighth section of the Neutrality act of 1818.

After receiving his instructions, Marshal Barlow proceeded to the Custom-house to confer with the Collector and Surveyor in regard to the temporary transfer of revenue cutters to his officers. It is understood that he intends to use them in destroying the filibusters' camp, which has existed at Gardiner's Island, in Long Island Sound, for the past two weeks, or since the time of the seizure of the *Catherine Whiting*, which was to have conveyed them to Cuba. The men on the island have been under command of Colonel Ryan, and have been waiting in the expectation that the Cuban Junta would find the means of departure. There is every prospect that they will be brought to this City as prisoners within the next twenty-four hours, or else that they will be disbanded.

It has also been authoritatively reported that information of another projected expedition from this port has reached the Marshal, and has been verified by his detectives. The account is, that a large number of men have been quartered at a recruiting rendezvous on Third-avenue, including a considerable number of those who were recently released from the Navy-yard on their own recognizance, and that it was the determination of their leaders to sail for Cuba at an early date. It is further supposed that the Junta have purchased a new vessel, and that the filibusters are provided with a large quantity of arms. It is believed that Marshal Barlow will be able to intercept the proposed expedition, and that the papers will have occasion to chronicle another important seizure.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

About 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made to set fire to the frame dwelling-house No. 213 West Fifty-first-street, by some unknown man who was seen to put a quantity of straw under the house and ignite it. The neighbor who had witnessed the act gave a cry of alarm, whereupon the incendiary ran away, and the occupants of the house being aroused the flames were extinguished before any damage had been done.

Julius Pruss, a laborer attending the circular saw in the mill at the foot of Bank-street, had his left hand caught in the saw yesterday morning, and four fingers severed. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Margaret McGinley, aged 28, was attacked last night in Chambers-street by Mary Sullivan, aged 30, who bit one of Margaret's nipples nearly off. Mary was arrested, and the wounded woman received attention from a Police surgeon.

Officer Wandling, of the Fourth Ward, arrested Philip Kiernan for disorderly conduct, when he was assaulted, and had to club his prisoner into submission.

Andrew Stout, engineer at Price's Brewery, No. 239 West Tenth-street, had his head caught by the fly wheel of the engine, when he sustained severe and dangerous injuries. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and is not expected to recover.

Detective Farley returned to the Central Office at a late hour last night, with a prisoner whose name he refused to give, nor would he state whence he came. It is supposed that the detective went to Utica and arrested the man, who is said to have confessed his complicity in the Ocean Bank robbery.

Brooklyn.

The Hudson-avenue ferry-boat has resumed communication with New-York, after a long contest with the Brooklyn City Gas Company.

James Norton was arrested and taken before Justice Delmar yesterday, charged with embezzling $260 belonging to his employer, Jas. G. Tighe, a distiller, in Columbia-street. He was held for examination.

New-Jersey.

The extent of the manufacturing jewelry trade of Newark may be estimated by the following statistics: It employs 1,490 men; capital, $2,250,000; work turned out, $4,432,000; wages paid, $1,791,600. The pay of working jewelers average, $25 per week.

A man named Gottlieb Leibig, about 45 years of age, fell from a ladder while adjusting a belt, and struck his head on some iron causing a rupture in a large vessel of the brain, death ensuing in a few minutes.

A German named Frank Johnes, residing at No. 317 Market-street, Newark, was attacked by the cholera yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday the body of an unknown man, about 45 years of age, was found lying on the meadows at East Newark.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅛ for money, and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds firm at 82¾. Stocks quiet. Erie, 19¼; Illinois, 93, ex dividend.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 15—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens steady. Middling Uplands, 12¼d.@12⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 12d.@12¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15.

Linseed Oil, £32 ℘ ton.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15—12 M.

The officers of the Bank of England to-day announce another reduction in the minimum rate of interest of ½ ℘ cent. The rate is now 3 ℘ cent.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15—1 P. M.

Consols for money, 93¼; account, 93⅛@93¼. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 82¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 15—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is a shade easier, and prices have declined a fraction; Middling Uplands, 12⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 12d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 28s. ℘ quarter for Old Mixed Western, and 27s. 9d. for New do. Wheat, 9s. 2d.@9s. 4d. ℘ cental for No. 2 Red Western.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15—1 P. M.

Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

HAVRE, Thursday, July 15.

COTTON—The market opens firm for both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 146f. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93@93⅛ for money, and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 82¾. American securities were quiet and steady; Eries, 19¼; Illinois Centrals, 93, ex-dividend.

PARIS, Thursday, July 15.

The Bourse is buoyant; Rentes, 70f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 15—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed steady for Cotton on the spot; Middling Uplands, 12⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day reached 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet; Corn, 28s. for old mixed Western, and 27s. 9d. for new mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork closed flat at 90s. ℘ bbl. for Eastern prime mess. Lard, 70s. ℘ cwt.

PRODUCE—Petroleum, 1s. 6d. for refined. Linseed Oil, £32 10s. ℘ ton.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15—4:30 P. M.

SUGAR—No. 12 Dutch Standard, to arrive, is quiet.

ANTWERP, Thursday, July 15.

Petroleum quiet, at 49½f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15—Evening.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England, published to-day, shows that the amount of bullion has decreased £41,000 since last week.

PARIS, Thursday, July 15.

The specie reserve in the Bank of France has decreased 7,500,000 francs during the week.

LONDON, Thursday, July 15.

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England, according to the weekly statement, has decreased £41,000 since last week.

PARIS, Thursday, July 15.

The regular statement of the Bank of France, made public to-day, shows that the amount of specie has decreased 7,500,000f. since last week.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, July 15.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firmer, at 87¼@87⅜.

HAVRE, Thursday, July 15.

Cotton closed firm for both on spot and afloat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 15.

Exchange par @ 1-10 ℘ cent. premium, selling; 1-20 ℘ cent. discount, buying. Flour in good demand for low and medium grades of Spring; Extra, $5 25@$6 75. Wheat tolerably active at an advance of $1; sales of No. 1 at $1 33½@$1 33¾; No. 2 at $1 29@$1 31¼. Corn in fair demand at an advance of 1c.@1½c.; sales of No. 1 at 82c.; No. 2 at 80c.@81c.; Rejected, 75½c.@77½c.; no grade, 67½c.@69½c. Oats quiet at a decline of ½c.@¾c.; sales of No. 2 at 69½c.@69¾c. Rye stronger; sales of No. 1 at $1 03@$1 07; No. 2 at $1 04@$1 04½. Barley nominal. Highwines steady and firm at $1. Mess Pork inactive and nominal at $33@$33 25. Lard quiet and firm at 18½c.@18¾c. Dry-salted Shoulders firm at 13½c. Cattle dull and declined 15c.@25c.; sales at $3 50@$6 for Common to Good Cows; $6 50@$7 for Texan and native shipping Steers. Hogs active and a shade lower; sales at $7@$9 for Common to Choice. Freights quiet; Corn to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 13c. Receipts—6,500 bbls. Flour, 93,000 bushels Wheat, 77,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Rye, 9,000 Hogs. Shipments—3,500 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 64,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Rye, 6,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 15.

Flour dull and unchanged; sales 1,300 bbls. at $6 75@$7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25@$7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White; $9 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet and nominally unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 40½; Amber Michigan, $1 4[illegible]. Corn firm but quiet; sales 4,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 86c., and 3,700 bushels No. 2 do. at 87c. Oats nominal. Corn Meal, $1 75 @ [illegible]. Millfeed steady; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $2[illegible]; and Middlings, $26@$30 ℘ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8¼c.; Corn, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 85c.; to New-York, 80c.; and to Albany, 60c. Lake Imports—6,600 bushels Oats and 315,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—28,600 bushels Wheat and 321,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 15.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat inactive; sales 7,400 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 37; 7,800 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 33, and 2,800 bushels White Michigan at $1 75. Corn—Prime in fair demand; sales of 50,000 bushels No. 2 Western, at 85c.; 5,600 bushels White, vacuum cured, at 82c.; 34,000 bushels Western, by sample, at 78c., and 14,000 bushels do. at 80c. Oats dull but firm at 73c. Pork steady at $33. Lard steady at 19c. Rye dull and nominal. Highwines dull and nominal at $1 @$1 03, according to quality. Receipts—Flour, 1,600 bbls.; Wheat, 142,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 80,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels. Freights—16c. on Wheat, 11c. on Corn, and 7½c. on Oats, to New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 15.

Cotton—Middlings, 32½c.; only 250 were offered; sales, 39 bales; receipts, 48 bales; exports 248 bales. Gold, 136¾. Sterling Exchange, 151¼. New-York Sight Exchange, ¼ ℘ cent. premium. Flour firm; Superfine, $5; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75. Corn—White, $1 15. Oats, 78c. Bran, $1 05. Hay—Prime, $26. Pork, $34 37½. Bacon, 15¼c.@16c.@18c. Lard—Tierce, 19¼c.@20½c.; Keg, 20¼c.@21½c. Sugar firm; Common, 10c.@11c.; Prime, 13¼c. Molasses nominal; Choice Fermenting, 60c.@65c. Whisky—Western Rectified, $1 12@$1 15. Coffee nominal; Fair, 14½c.@15½c.; Prime, 16½c.@16¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 15.

Tobacco firm and unchanged. Cotton—Nothing doing. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; Choice Old and New Fall, $1 45@$1 50. Corn advancing; sales at 89c. for Mixed; 93c. for Choice Yellow; $1 0[illegible] for Choice to Fancy White. Oats easier; sales at 80c. for Black; 75c.@78c. for Mixed and White. Rye firm at $1 13@$1 15. Whisky firm at $1. Pork and Bacon unchanged. Lard nominal at 19c.@19½c. Cattle quiet at $4@$6 75. Hogs, $7 75@$9 50. Receipts—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 4,500 bushels; Oats, 1,500 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 15.

Flour firm, but in light supply; Family, $6 @ $6 50. Wheat unchanged; the New Wheat will soon make its appearance, and it is the largest and best-gathered crop of any previous year. Corn dull at 75c.@78c. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged. Cotton unchanged. Tobacco in good demand; sales, 200 hhds. Provisions firmer, with an upward tendency. Mess Pork, $33. Bulk Meats, 13c.@15½c. Bacon higher; Shoulders, 14½c.@14¾c.; Sides, 17½c.@18½c. Lard, 19c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 15.

Cotton quiet and steady; Middlings, 34c.@34½c. Flour dull and unchanged, but very firm for low grades. Wheat firm and higher; New Red, $1 58@$1 65. Corn advanced; White, $1 05; Yellow, 98c.@$1 05. Oats firm at 75c.@80c. Mess Pork quiet at $34. Bacon active and firm; Rib Sides, 18½c.@18¾c.; Clear Rib, 18¾c.@18¾c.; Shoulders, 15¼c.@15½c.; Hams, 22¼c.@23c. Lard dull at 19½c.@20c. Whisky scarce and in demand at $1 05@$1 07.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 15.

Cotton unchanged. Flour steady and prices well maintained; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 25@$7 25; Pennsylvania do., $6@$7; Ohio and Indiana, $7 @$8; Fancy, $8@$9 75. Wheat comes in more freely and declined 5c.; New Delaware at $1 50@$1 55; damp lots, $1 45. Rye unchanged. Corn less active; Yellow, $1 10; Mixed Western, $1 12@$1 13. Oats steady; Western, 78c.@80c. Coffee—Nothing doing. Sugar firmer; Cuba unchanged; Porto Rico, 11½c.@12½c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky sells at 98c.@$1 05.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 15.

Flour firm; Superfine $4 25. Wheat steady; Red, $1 25; White, $1 35. Corn steady; shelled, in bulk, 80c. Oats steady; in bulk, 70c. Rye, $1 20. Tobacco steady; sales, 173 hhds. at $4 20@$20 75. Provisions very firm. Mess Pork, $33. Bacon—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. Lard, 19½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 21c. Whisky, $1.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, July 15.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 34½ for No. 1, and $1 29¾ for No. 2. Oats firm at 66c. for No. 2. Corn nominal at 76c. for No. 2. Rye firm at $1 06 for No. 1. Grain Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Thursday, July 15.

Flour dull and nominally unchanged. Amber Wheat closes with sellers at $1 46½; No. 2 Red, $1 40. Corn quiet and lower; sales of No. 1 at 87c.; No. 2, at 84½c. Oats quiet and steady. Highwines firm. Rye steady and unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 2,300 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 1,300 bushels.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, July 15.

Cotton—Middlings, 32½c.; sales, 100 bales. Flour unchanged. Wheat—New, $1 10@$1 20. Corn, 90c. Oats, 80c. Pork, $34. Lard, 20c.@21c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 14½c.; Sides, 18¾c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, July 15.

Cotton market is easy; sales, 70 bales; receipts, 20 bales; Middling nominal at 31½c. The crops are suffering from the intense heat and drought.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, July 15.

Nothing is doing in Cotton; receipts, 63 bales; exports, 160 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, July 15.

Spirits of Turpentine, 38½c. Rosin quiet. Crude Turpentine unchanged. Tar, $2 20.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, July 15.

Cotton quiet; sales, 125 bales; Middlings, 33c.; receipts, 227 bales; exports, coastwise, 262 bales.

DETROIT, Thursday, July 15.

Wheat quiet; sales of No. 1 White Winter at $1 65; No. 2 do., $1 52.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 15.

Stocks inactive; Pennsylvania State Fives, 102¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 31; Reading Railroad, 47 3-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56⅜. Gold, 137.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 15—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	S. E.	Foggy	60
Halifax	S.	Clear	70
Portland	S.	Raining	64
Boston	E.	Cloudy	75
New-York	S. E.	Cloudy	73
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	72
Wilmington, Del.	N. E.	Cloudy	78
Washington	S. W.	Clear	84
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	88
Richmond	W.	Clear	88
Oswego	S.	Cloudy	74
Buffalo	W.	Cloudy	76
Pittsburg	—	Clear	84
Chicago	S.	Cloudy	78
Mobile	N. E.	Cloudy	88
New-Orleans	N. W.	Clear	88
Augusta, Ga.	E.	Clear	90
Charleston	N. E.	Clear	86

[Advertisement.]

"The heat-oppressed brain," of which the poets sing and people suffer, is occasioned nine times out of ten by improper and badly-ventilated head covering. To avoid any such calamity, procure your hats of Knox, No. 212 Broadway. They are elegant, fashionable and cool.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Weser	July 3	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Malta	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Boston	July 17	New-York	Liverpool.
England	July 17	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ST. DOMINGO.

Tybee	July 17	New-York	St. Domingo.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for St. Thomas, St. Domingo and Turks' Island, by the *Tybee*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the *City of Boston*, close at 10 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 11:40 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 9 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 15—*In steamship Malta, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Bancroft, Miss Hannah L. Rantoul, Miss Annie W. Abbot, Chas. Vaughan, F. W. Vaughan, Mrs. S. B. Sexton, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, C. R. Pitt, Jno. Roberts, A. Everett, H. P. Hall, J. M. Willis, Colonel T. Howard Wells, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Orgill, W. Lupton, Miss F. A. Marsh, Mrs. J. M. Bomott.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 15—*In steamship St. Laurent, from Havre and Brest.*—Mr. Heuscheler, Mr., Mrs. and Miss O'Farrell, Mr. Giraud, Miss Reed, Mrs. and Miss Caldwell, 2 children and servant, Mr. Barbey, Mr. Odin, Mr. Bunge, Mr. Guy, child and servant, Mr. Dussol, Mrs. Kinsman, Mr. Rintoul, Mr. Plunkett, Mr. and Mrs. Abell, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Ward, Mr. Lawes, Mr. and Mrs. Pommier, 3 children and servant, Mr. Olcha, Mr. Welch, Mr. Goodyear, Mr. Lichtenberg, Mrs. and Miss Bigelow and M. M. Bigelow, Miss McGinnis, Mr. Rodriguez, Mr. Caylus, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend and son, Mr. Olmer, Mr. Bruhl, Sister St. Cyrille, Sister St. Edouard, Miss Heinel, Mr. Ripert, Mr. Schwander, Mr. O'Dendahl, Mr. Vessod, Mr. Toard, two Misses Ferrier, Mrs. Pfeiffer Vrin, Mr. Hammel, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Sit, Mr. Baltzer, Miss Fritschler, Mr. Degreise, Mr. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Girand and child, Miss Corwery, Mr. Bouffard, Mr. Menken, Miss Hunt, Mr. Despreaux de St. Sauveur, Mr. Sprague, Mr. Leroux, Mr. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Legrand, Mrs. Bajeu, Mr. Bijes, Mr. Sayers, Mr. Jacquemin, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Duprat, Mr. de Boudest, Mr. Matthieu, C. Brown, Mr. Pessiman, Mr. Mayer, Mr. Nesbit.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 42 | Sun sets....... 7 29 | Moon sets..12 09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 51 | Gov. Island.. 1 40 | Hell Gate.. 3 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Eagle, Greene, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia; Ashland, Crowell, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Malta, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Rapidan, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Hansa, (N. G.,) Brickenstein, Bremen via Cowes, Oelrichs & Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship J. R. Keeler, Allen, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Eliezer Dobson, (Br.,) Mudie, Cork for orders, G. F. Bulley; Gazelle, Shaw, Windsor, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; D. Nickels, Wyman, Portland, S. C. Loud & Co.; Hesperus, (Br.,) Savage, St. John, N. B.; La Plata, Crowell, Buenos Ayres, R. W. Ropes & Co.; American Eagle, Lindsley, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.

Brigs Veteran, (Br.,) Snow, Seville, J. Heney & Co.; L. H. Cole, (Br.,) Jones, St. Jago, Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Continental, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Jas. Crosby, Baldwin, New-London, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Wilmington, Masters, Lingan, C. B., G. H. Brewer; Marco Polo, (Br.,) Ritts, Windsor, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Moses Day, Eldridge, Turk's Island, S. C. Loud & Co.

Schooners Zeluman, Hall, Pascagoula, Miss., A. Abbott; Paul Seavey, Lowell, Norfolk, Lunt Bros.; S. Wessman, Chase, New-Bedford, L. S. Chase & Co.; T. V. Turner, Graves, Falmouth, Brett, Son & Co.; Ada, (Br.,) Belyea, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Edwin, Dayton, Curacoa, B. J. Wenberg; Louisa Smith, Orcutt, Charleston, S. C., J. H. Winchester; O. C. Leverett, Thompson, Indianola, N. L. McCready & Co.

Sloop Exchange, Eaton, New-Haven, G. E. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Lemaire, Havre via Brest July 3, with mdse. and 81 passengers to George Mackenzie. Had strong westerly gales and rough sea during the entire passage.

Steamship Hatteras, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Tarifa, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool June 29 via Boston July 14, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Emerald Isle, Blowers, Liverpool 32 ds., with mdse. and 721 passengers to Tapscott Bros. Took the northern passage, and had fine weather; 14th inst., Fire Island bearing N. N. E. 8 miles, saw the wreck of a vessel, apparently a brig, but could not ascertain her name.

Brig San Giacomo, (Ital.,) Trapani, Trieste April 10, with mdse. to Dutilh & Co. Passed Gibraltar May 25. Had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Israel Snow, (of Rockland,) Keating, Baracoa 7 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Malvina Jane, Bearse, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Anna D. Price, Hawkins, Poughkeepsie, for Providence.

Schr. George S. Cole, Jones, Port Johnson, for Dighton.

Schr. Breese, Bartlett, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Cornelius, Stevens, South Amboy, for Wareham.

Schr. J. Tinker, Stanley, Port Johnson, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Harrie & Ned, Green, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. James R. Mitchell, Morrill, Albany, for Stamford.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Mason, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Connecticut, Dehart, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Clark, South Amboy, for Hartford.

Schr. J. G. Baldwin, Baker, Rondout, for Middletown.

Schr. H. A. Deming, Boardman, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. James H. Deputy, Carson, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Thomas Holt, Wheeler, Rondout, for Stonington.

Schr. Jane Patterson, Brown, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. J. W. Johnson, Hulse, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston.

Schr. Sarah Parker, Dallon, Clinton Point, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Andrew Stewart, Gilbert, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Success, Richards, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Gorilla, Clark, George's Banks, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Storm Child, Smith, George's Banks, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. J. D. Stickland, Clark, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. North Star, Beckwith, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Ira Laffrenier, Olman, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. E. Becker, (of Boston,) Louter, Mayaguez 13 ds., with sugar to B. P. Sherman.

Schr. E. J. Staples, Coffin, Demerara 22 ds., with sugar to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Red Wing, Miller, George's Banks, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Fashion, Garbray, New-Haven.

Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Conedor, Thomas, Virginia.

Schr. Justice, Briggs, Newport.

Schr. Harrison, Newton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Hovey, New-Haven.

Schr. Angel, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Chas. Lovering, Deering, Taunton.

Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, Newport.

Schr. Peter Ritter, Arnold, Portland, Conn.

Schr. F. J. Owen, Tillen, Newport.

Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Tompson, Stamford.

Schr. Geo. W. Burnell, Sidney, Stamford.

Schr. Orion, Winters, New-Haven.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Schr. Pointer, Nichols, Providence.

Schr. St. John, Hamill, Port Johnson, for Norwalk.

Schr. Effort, Gulliver, Elizabethport, for Bangor.

Schr. Hase, Benson, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Free Stone, Snow, South Amboy, for Hartford.

Schr. Hickman, Smill, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. S. Parker, Little, Glen Cove.

Schr. Hero, Pool, Salem.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Davis, ——.

Schr. E. H. Daley, Lamphear, Providence.

Schr. Martin, Davis, Greenwich.

Canal-boat Shamrock, Collins, Montreal, C. W., 20 ds., with ashes to order.

Sailed.

Steamships Malta, for Liverpool; Hansa, Bremen; Eagle, Havana. Ships Villafranca, Bristol, Eng.; G. H. Marshall, Liverpool; Sandusky, do.; Leocadia, Bremen; Nile, Liverpool. Barks Eliza Barss, Bermuda; Honduras, Buenos Ayres.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 15.—Arr. brig Glendale, from Baltimore. The yacht Henrietta, from New-York, was off Highland Light, Cape Cod, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also arr. bark Blue Nose, from Gottenburg.

CHARLESTON, July 15.—Sld. steamers Falcon, for Baltimore; Prometheus, Philadelphia.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 15, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Ocean Star and Adrian, from Rockland for New-York; Charlie Cobb, do. for Norfolk; R. C. Thomas, do. for Washington; Gem, (Br.,) St. George, N. B., for New-Haven; Ida A. Jayne, Saco for Philadelphia; J. V. Wellington, Gardiner for do.; D. B. Everett, Rockport, Me., for Baltimore, and all sailed.

P. M.—Sld. schrs. Maggie M. Weaver, P. A. Saunders and Bedabedec.

Arr. schrs. J. Maxfield, James M. Vance, Eva Bell, E. A. Hooper, Boston for Philadelphia; Maggie Bell, Rockland for do.; Ceres, Dover, N. H., for do.; Rebecca Knight, Damariscotta for do.; Jeannette S., (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for Providence; Ida F. Wheeler, Philadelphia for Portland.

Sld. schr. Robert Foster.

14th, A. M.—Arr. and sld. schrs. Harriet Gardner, Dennis for New-York; Bengal, Rockland for do.; J. Paine, Gardiner for Providence; Alvarado, Bangor for Follet's Landing; Joshua S. Bragdon, for Washington; Elina M. Wright, Boston for Philadelphia.

Sld. schrs. Ann Elizabeth, Jeannette S., (Br.,) Island Belle, Ceres, J. Maxfield, James M. Vance, Eva Bell, E. A. Hooper, Maggie Bell, Rebecca Knight and Ida F. Wheeler.

SAVANNAH, July 15.—Cld. steamer Leo, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, July 15.—Cld. steamer Volunteer, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Marie Clotilde, (Ital.,) Degorindo, which arrived from Fall River 12th, is consigned to Funch, Edye & Co., and will load with grain for Cork.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, July 11.—Arr. steamship Cleopatra, from New-York for Vera Cruz.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

GLASGOW, July 15.—The steamship India, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

Miscellaneous.

QUEENSTOWN, July 15.—The Cunard steamship Russia, Captain Lott, arrived at Queenstown to-day at 8:14 o'clock P. M. She left New-York July 7, at 9:24 o'clock P. M., thus making the shortest passage on record.
(Signed,) PASSENGERS OF STEAMSHIP RUSSIA.

WHY BE TROUBLED WITH
FLIES
AND
MOSQUITOES?
WINDOW SCREENS
ON A NEW PLAN.
Neater, stronger, cheaper and better in every respect, than any other SCREEN in the market. Wholesale and retail. Send for a circular.
E. S. & J. TORREY & CO.,
NO. 11 BARCLAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

PERFECT HEALTH RESTORED to all by DU BARRY'S Revalenta Food, which eradicates dyspepsia, indigestion, diarrhoea, &c. Tins, 1 lb., $1 25. DU BARRY & CO., 163 William-st., N. Y. KERR, 746 Broadway, and all grocers everywhere.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. [illegible], July 15, 1869.
33, 38, 61, 42, 1, 78, 55, 34, 25, 28, 18, 10.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. [illegible], July 15, 1869.
13, 75, 2, 20, 65, 66, 51, 64, 60, 56, 27, 49.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. [illegible], July 15, 1869.
46, 36, 26, 69, 19, 58, 48, 12, 8, 10, 3, 66.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. [illegible], July 15, 1869.
78, 45, 40, 10, 76, 15, 29, 70, 33, 58, 50, 12.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.